

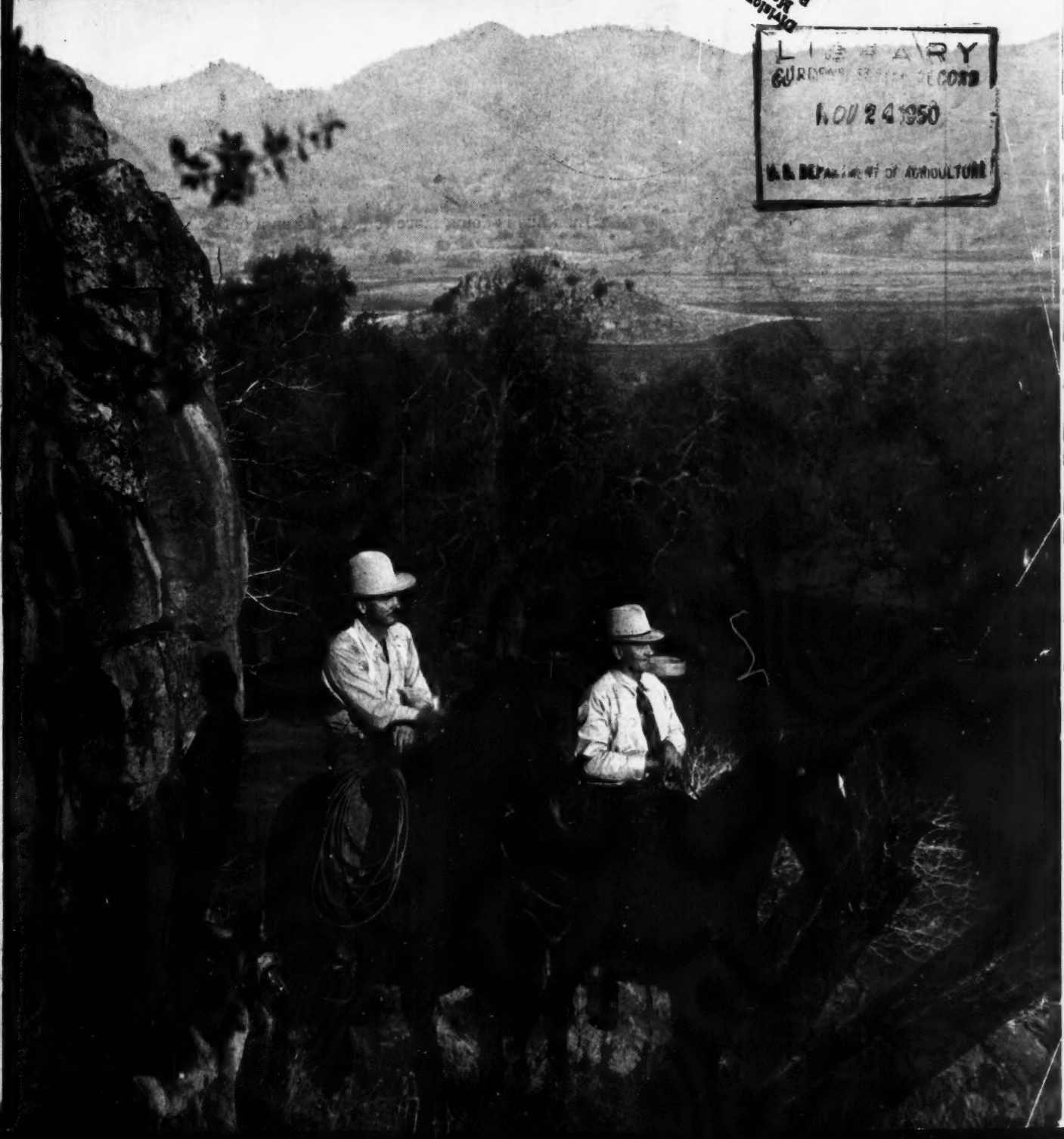
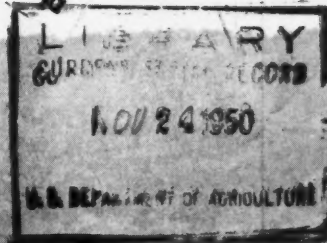
THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL
PRESS
THE COTTON GIN AND COTTON OIL PRESS

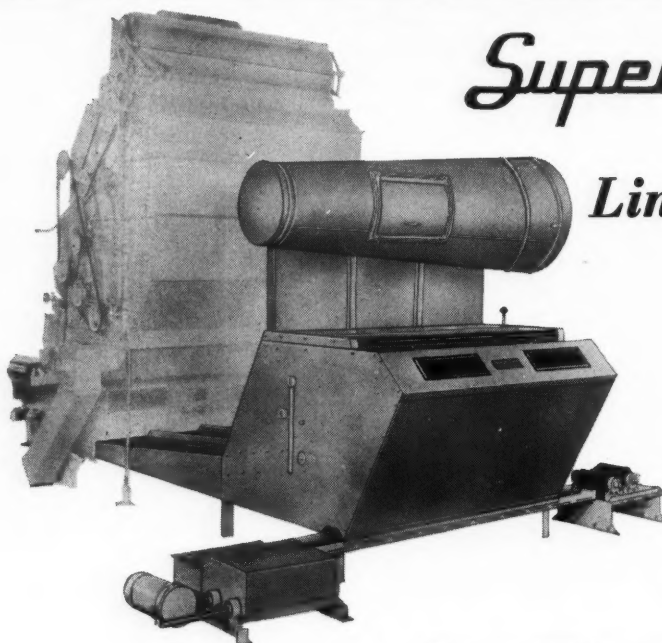
NOVEMBER 11, 1950

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OIL PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

51st
YEAR

Division of Cotton
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Super-jet Cleaner

Lint Cleaning With Air

Let us install this amazing piece of equipment behind your present gin stands.

- *NO Lint Loss*
- *NO Moving Parts*
- *NO Excavation*
- *NO Extra Supervision*

Lummus is doing more to put gins on a better paying basis.

LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

Dallas, Texas

Columbus, Ga.

Memphis, Tenn.

You Save on Power Costs with a CONTINENTAL SYSTEM GINNING OUTFIT

Continental System Ginning Outfits do a top-notch drying, cleaning and ginning job with *fewer fans* than many other outfits. This feature of design not only results in a savings on the cost of the fans but also a substantial savings in power costs since in some gin plants more power is consumed by the fans than all other machinery combined.

Economical power use is only one of many outstanding and distinctive features which have won for Continental System Ginning Outfits the universal acclaim of ginnermen wherever cotton grows.

CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

Appearances ARE OFTEN DECEIVING



SINKERS PROCESSED
COTTONSEED



GAS OR DRY PROCESSED
COTTONSEED

Especially IN DELINTED COTTONSEED



SINKERS PROCESSED COTTONSEED
AFTER RUB TEST



GAS OR DRY PROCESSED COTTONSEED
AFTER RUB TEST

• **MAKE THIS RUB TEST YOURSELF BEFORE BUYING** •

Rub a small handful of delinted seeds firmly between the palms of your hands. Be sure to notice that SINKERS COTTONSEED NEVER BREAKS UP.

THE SINKERS PROCESS...

is the only method whereby cottonseed can be perfectly delinted, graded and treated, without damage to the seed.

CAUTION...

Any breaking up of the seed indicates that the seed has been burned and charred
—THIS MEANS TROUBLE.

REMEMBER—The seed coat protects the germ-life and permits absorption of the exact amount of moisture needed for germination under growing conditions.

THE SINKERS CORPORATION
KENNETT, MISSOURI

Tomorrow's Extraction Process is here **TODAY**

it's the **GREAT NEW**
EXSOLEX PROCESS!

Multiple Purpose Extraction
Exceptional Oil and Meal Quality
Lower Residual Oil Content

Never before in the history of oil milling have results comparable with Exsolex been obtained. The Anderson Exsolex process (patents applied for) produces oil and meal of the highest quality with a new low in residual oil content. *But in addition it offers multiple-purpose extraction.* The same equipment can operate on many materials . . . cottonseed, copra, linseed, peanuts, sesame, soybeans, etc. This enables oil millers to maintain profitable year-round production since they can switch over from one material to another when market conditions become unfavorable.

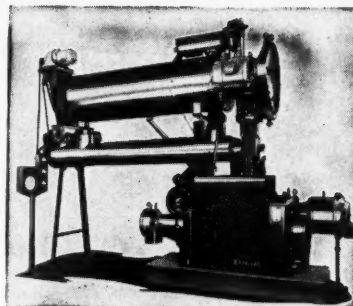
The cost of Exsolex is usually amortized by its savings in a short period of time. Present installations of continuous screw presses and Solvent Extraction plants can be used in changing a mill over to Exsolex. But regardless of the type of equipment you own, investigate Exsolex. It may answer your need for a more profitable oil milling operation.

THE V. D. ANDERSON COMPANY

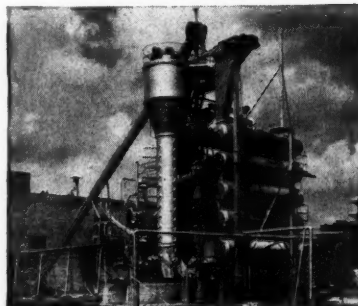
1941 West 96th Street

•

Cleveland 2, Ohio



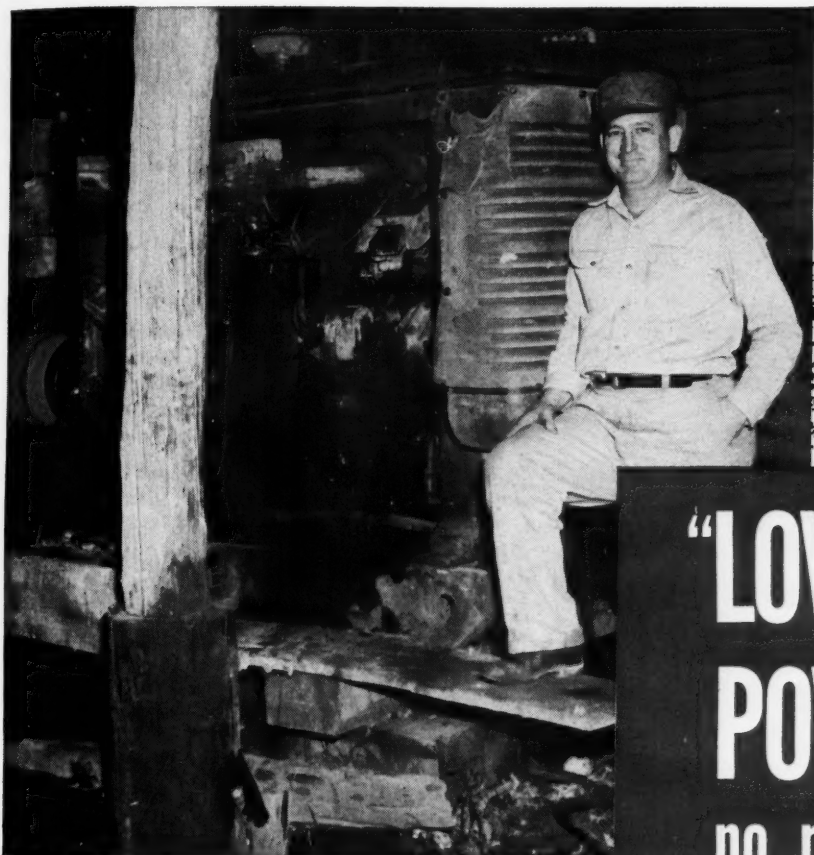
Anderson Super-Duo Oil Expeller



Anderson Solvent Extraction Unit



ANDERSON
EXPELLERS • SOLVENT EXTRACTION • EXSOLEX
World's Largest Suppliers of Extraction Equipment



**"LOW COST
POWER and
no repairs
in 4½ years
of service!"**

Meet gin owner Max Frost. He made the statement displayed at right. He's telling about his International UD-18 Diesel which powers a 3-stand, 70-saw gin, a 40-inch fan, a 25-inch fan, a hydraulic pump and a four drum cleaner at his Toone, Tenn., cotton gin. And when this engine is not being used to drive the gin machinery, the owner puts it to work powering a sawmill.

"We have given this engine heavy use and very little care," Mr. Frost says, "But it has stood up well for four and a half years."

Is your cotton gin powered by International Diesels? If it is not, a visit to your International Industrial Power Distributor or Power Unit Dealer will show you a whole host of reasons why it should be. Compare the features of International Diesels with any other power plant and see what savings you will realize with International Diesel power.

Discover how you can cut your power cost per bale and insure a steady flow of power for your gin. Get the rugged dependability of International Diesels and their fuel saving advantage.

For long service and low cost ginning power, International Diesel is your best buy. See your Distributor or Dealer now.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
Chicago 1, Illinois



**INTERNATIONAL
INDUSTRIAL POWER**

CRAWLER TRACTORS • WHEEL TRACTORS • DIESEL ENGINES • POWER UNITS.

Cottonseed Testing Equipment from SEEDBURO

This cottonseed testing set has been accepted by the Cotton Branch of the USDA for use by County A.C.A. Committees in the cottonseed loan program. This equipment is now being installed and may be inspected at the office of the committee in your county.

Cottonseed Triers

Seedburo offers two triers, the official sampler of the National Cottonseed Products Association, and a smaller model, designed for ease of carrying. The screws on both are made from $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch high carbon spring steel with an inside diameter of $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches. No. 555-A—with a screw length of 44 inches withdraws a 5-lb. sample . . . \$20.00. No. 555-B—with a screw length of 24 inches takes a $2\frac{3}{4}$ -lb. sample, and is equipped with a welded, thin steel plate at the end to prevent loss of cottonseed . . . \$19.75. Both F.O.B. Chicago.



Cottonseed Dockage Sieves

Consists of 12/64-inch round perforation sieve and solid bottom pan for removing trash from cottonseed. Made of 20-gauge aluminum, 12-inch diameter with inside depth of $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Sieve, \$3.30; bottom pan, \$2.25, F.O.B. Chicago.



Seedburo No. 99 Gram Scale

Avoid costly errors! Weigh your samples with this accurate Seedburo scale! The No. 99 Scale is recommended for use in conjunction with the Steinlite Electronic Tester in determining moisture content of cottonseed. Precision built for long, reliable service . . . yet low in cost. Made of tough aluminum alloy—rust-resisting materials. High-grade self-aligning bearings, graduated beams, seamless brass scoop. Capacity, 610 grams. Rated sensitivity, 1/10 gram—actual, 1/20 gram.

Price, \$28.65

SEEDBURO

Steinlite

the ideal moisture
tester!



here are
8 reasons why

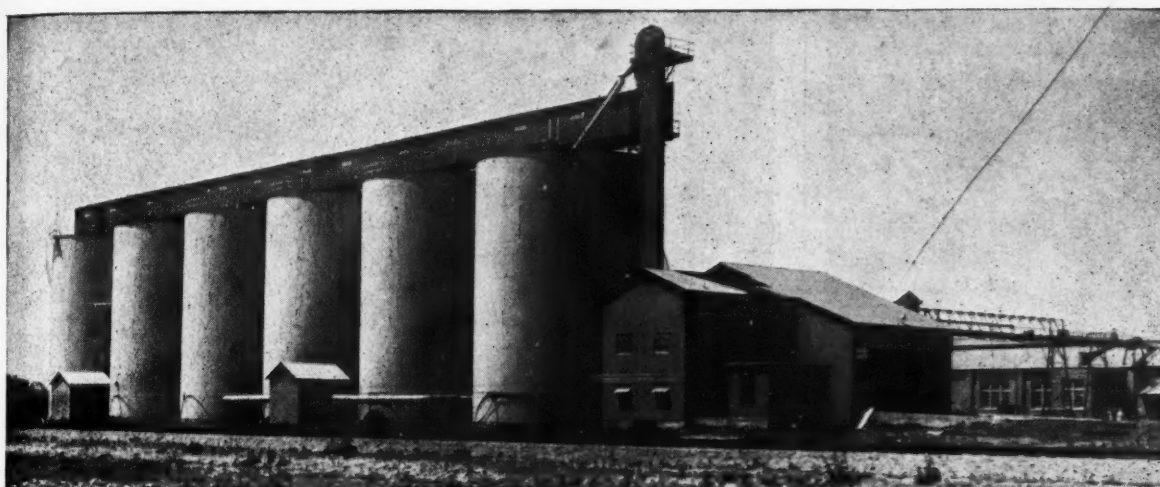
1. **FAST** . . . requires only ONE MINUTE to make an accurate grain or seed test. Speeds handling in peak periods.
2. **ACCURATE** . . . on moisture content up to 35%.
3. **SIMPLE** . . . no technical knowledge or previous experience required to operate efficiently.
4. **COMPACT** . . . easily portable. Operates anywhere there is an electrical outlet.
5. **DEPENDABLE** . . . calibrated against official Government oven methods. Comparable results guaranteed.
6. **VERSATILE** . . . will test wide variety of seed, grain, grain products, grain of mixed moisture content, blended grains and processed materials.
7. **ECONOMICAL** . . . pays for itself in one season of high moisture crops.
8. **GUARANTEED** . . . sold on 10-day, free trial basis.

More Steinlite Moisture Testers are used today by seedsmen, elevators, mills, co-ops, food processors, etc., than all other types combined.

If you want to speed grain or seed testing and handling, with the full, profit-protecting accuracy of the Steinlite Moisture Tester, we'll ship on ten days' free trial!

Price \$330.00, F.O.B. Atchison, Kansas.

739 Converse Building, Chicago 6, Illinois



For a High or Short Lift
LINK-BELT
BUCKET ELEVATORS
 Are Built To Do The Job!

Under a wide variety of service conditions, Link-Belt Bucket Elevators are making records for efficiency and economy.

For many years Link-Belt has been designing and building standardized bucket elevators. In this line is included the high-speed, high capacity bucket elevator, with HS buckets, developed especially for handling grain and similar materials.

Sizes of these bucket elevators range from a single row of 4" x 3" buckets with a capacity of 410 bu. per hour, to a double row of 24" x 7" buckets with a capacity of 35,000 bu. per hour.

Head pulleys are rubber lagged. Casings provide ample clearance and streamlined hood affords smooth discharge. Air turbulence is held to a minimum—for greater sanitation and efficiency. If your needs call for a bucket elevator—specify Link-Belt.

11,778-A

Top illustration shows 90-ft. bucket elevator at a milling plant which discharges to belt conveyor for distribution to storage tanks. Lower installation shows bucket elevator handling flour from barrel dump to sterilizer cylinders.

Link-Belt makes elevating and conveying machinery of all types. There is no obligation in discussing your needs with Link-Belt engineers.

LINK-BELT COMPANY

Atlanta, Dallas 1, New Orleans 12, St. Louis 1, Charlotte 2,
 N. C., Baltimore 18, Birmingham 3, Houston 1, Jacksonville 2.
 Distributors Throughout the South.

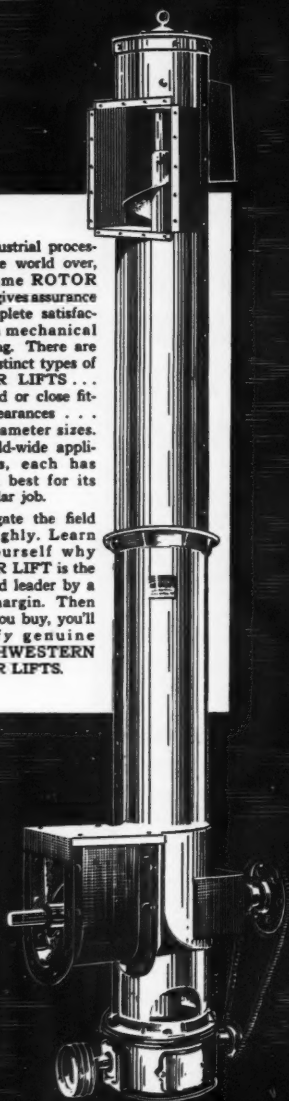


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Investigate the field thoroughly. Learn for yourself why ROTOR LIFT is the accepted leader by a wide margin. Then when you buy, you'll specify genuine SOUTHWESTERN ROTOR LIFTS.



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P. O. BOX 1217

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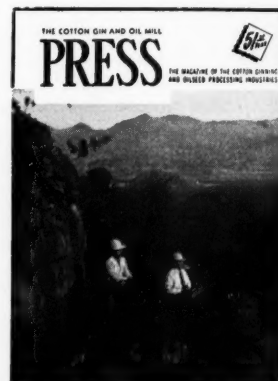
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Texas Cotton Ginners' Association

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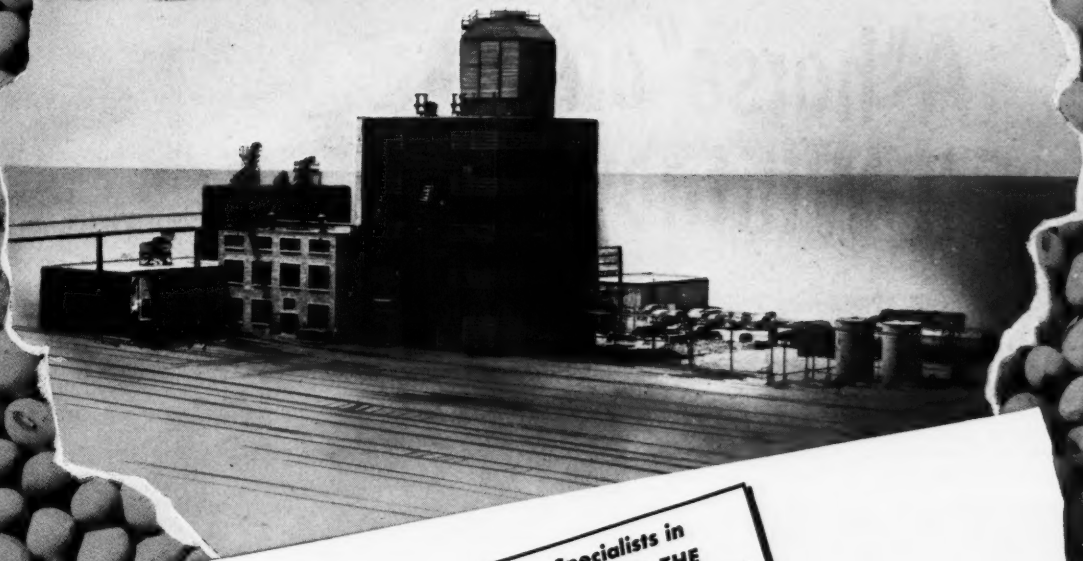
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The Cover

■ THE PHOTOGRAPH on the cover of this issue was made in California and shows a ranch owner and his foreman inspecting cattle. California is not only one of the leading cotton producing states but also ranks high as a producer of fine beef cattle. The photograph was made by C. "Pop" Laval of Fresno.



READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER
OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS



Specialists in
SERVING THE
PROCESS INDUSTRIES

BLAW-KNOX BUILDS ANOTHER SOLVENT EXTRACTION PLANT ...this time for CARGILL

Specialists in
SERVING
AGRICULTURE

The percentage of America's soybean crop processed by the Blaw-Knox Solvent Extraction method moves up to a still higher figure!

To meet the ever-growing demand for oil and meal, Cargill Inc. called on Chemical Plants Division to do the entire job of designing and building their new soybean processing facilities at Chicago. On a final test run this plant again proved that Blaw-Knox performance guarantees are invariably *surpassed* in actual operation—earning more net profit for every ton processed.

Whatever you contemplate in the way of plant expansion or modernization,

Chemical Plants Division offers you wide and diverse facilities, broad experience, skilled personnel to do the entire job with speed, efficiency and economy. Before you start—call in Blaw-Knox!

SOYBEAN EXTRACTION PLANT PERFORMANCE
CARGILL INC.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

	Blaw-Knox Guarantee	Actual Plant Performance
Tons of soybeans per day	500	550
Per cent solvent loss	not more than .7	.6
Residual oil in extracted flakes	not more than .5	.39
Oil quality (% moisture and volatile matter)	not more than .2	.08

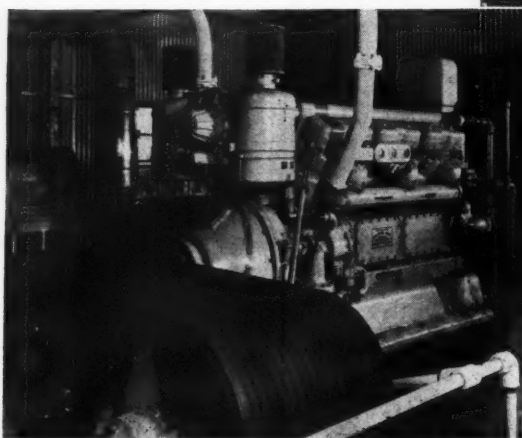
CHEMICAL PLANTS

Division of
BLAW-KNOX CONSTRUCTION CO.

P.O. Box 778 • Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

A "horse" on Eli Whitney!

This "Cat" D397 Cotton Gin Engine is the tireless "heart" which keeps pumping power to the 5/80 Murray plant, keeping it going smoothly and without down time to cut the Estill Gin Company's ginning costs.



Estill Gin Company's 5/80 Murray cotton gin equipped with Mitchell Super Units, after-cleaner and Super Jems, burr machine, lint cleaners, and 7 fans. The plant is a left-hand direct-connected reversed set, and is housed in an all-steel Murray building.

WHEN Whitney invented the cotton gin, he never dreamt of equipment like this 5/80 Murray air blast gin. And it's for sure he didn't conceive of mechanical horsepower to drive it such as this smooth-lugging "Cat" D397 Cotton Gin Engine with 400 HP. (continuous) under its durable hide. Which makes a lot of "horses" on Mr. Whitney.

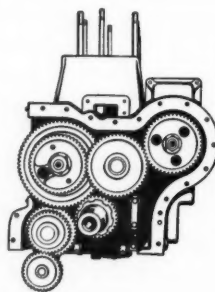
The Estill Gin Company, Estill, Mississippi, picked "Caterpillar" Diesel power to run this 5/80 outfit for two important reasons:

- 1** "Cat" Cotton Gin Engines have earned a reputation for dependable, uniform power for steady saw speeds. They're easy to install. They're easy to run. They don't need pampering. And they're built to operate continuously without shutdowns to lower ginning costs.
- 2** When they bought the "Cat" D397, Estill Gin Company was "in" on "Caterpillar" dealer service — adequate parts inventory and factory-trained servicemen available 24 hours a day to keep gin power on the job no matter what.

For increased power demands — for replacing or supplementing present power — it will pay you to specify "Cat" Gin Engines. Because they're precision-built of extra-quality materials, and machined by the top specialists in the business, they're "King" with cotton. Your "Caterpillar" dealer will gladly tell you about "Cat" Cotton Gin Engines.

CATERPILLAR, PEORIA, ILLINOIS
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

LOOK UNDER THE HIDE



Pressure-lubricated "Caterpillar" timing gears are of wide-faced, helical design. Select steels and heat treatment methods are carefully matched to the type of service expected. Timing gears are upset forged . . . turned, shaped and shaved to average within 50-millionths of an inch of true surface smoothness. Look under the hide for "Caterpillar" quality. You'll find it in every detail.

CATERPILLAR
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
COTTON GIN ENGINES

ARKANSAS

J. A. RIGGS TRACTOR COMPANY

Little Rock . . . Fort Smith
McGhee . . . West Memphis

GEORGIA

YANCEY BROS. CO.

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WM. K. HOLT MACHINERY CO.

San Antonio . . . Corpus Christi
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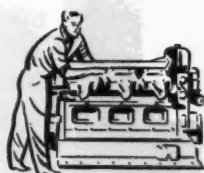
WEST TEXAS EQUIPMENT CO.

Amarillo . . . Lubbock



GENUINE "CATERPILLAR" PARTS...


When you deal with your "Caterpillar" Dealer you can count on genuine replacement parts — the very same parts that have made "Caterpillar" engines famous for 20,000, 30,000 and more hours of duty. No parts can replace "Caterpillar" for quality!



TIME-SAVING EXPERT SERVICE...

When minutes mean money — that's the time service by your "Caterpillar" Dealer pays off! His men are factory trained, methods are exact — special, precision tools speed up the job—that's backed by his guarantee. And service keeps pace with your engine 'round the clock!

How to Reduce Solvent Risks in Extraction Operations...



"DOC" MacGEE SAYS:

SKELLYSOLVE helps to eliminate

- ★ Fractional distillation
- ★ Bad odors
- ★ Greasy residues
- ★ Evaporation losses
- ★ Gum-forming reactions
- ★ Plant shutdowns

You don't have to run undue risks in your solvent extraction operations! SKELLYSOLVE assures minimum of trouble in the *extraction* of corn germ, soybean, cottonseed, meat scrap and other vegetable or animal oils.

Skellysolve has many excellent qualities. It has close boiling ranges and low end points. It is famous for its minimum of greasy residues. It is practically free of unsaturates. It is composed essentially of saturated hydrocarbons. It has a sweet odor.

Also, Skelly is widely known for dependability of service and quality. Skelly practically assures you an uninterrupted supply of Skellysolve.

If you have a solvent extraction problem, Skellysolve may be your answer. Skelly's research laboratories and Technical Fieldmen stand ready to help you. Get full particulars now!



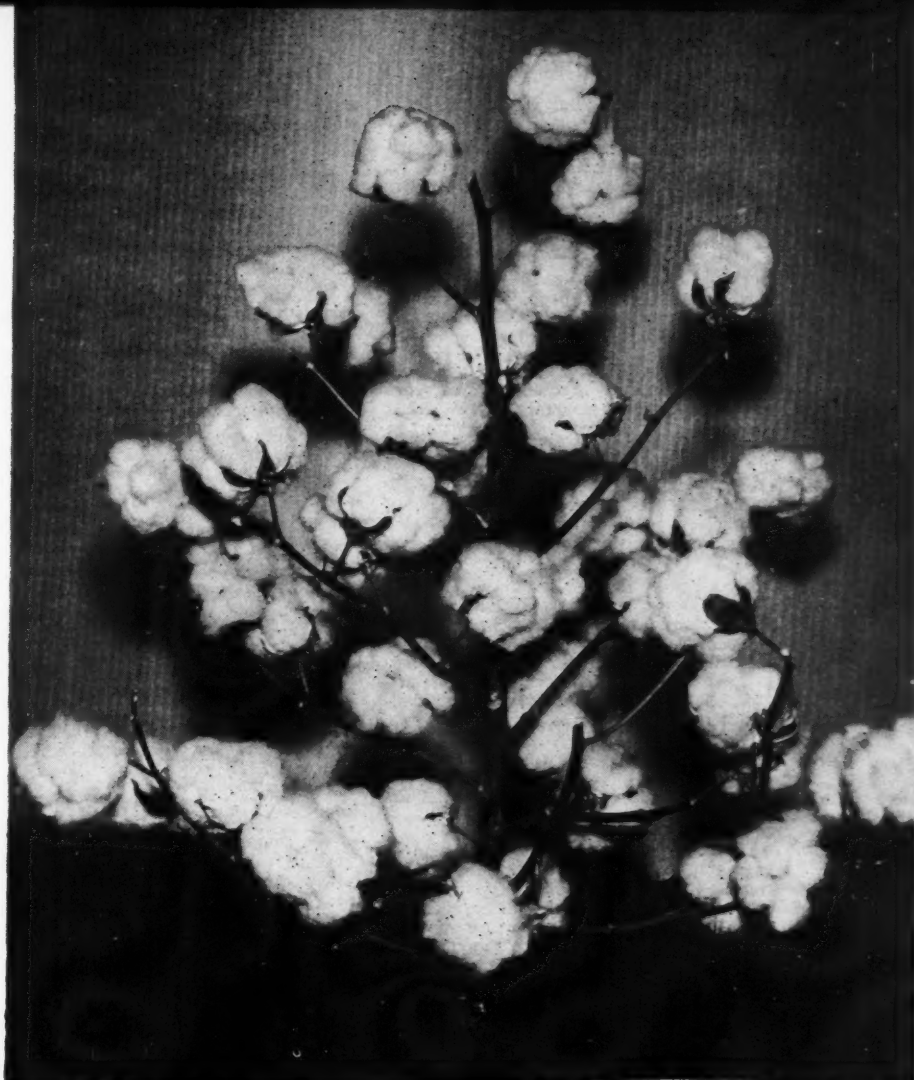
Skellysolve

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

November 11, 1950 • THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS



*Our cotton goal
next year is
16,000,000 bales.
We can reach it
easier . . . and at
less cost if
we aim for . . .*



CG&OMPRESS Photo.

More BOLLS per plant . . more BALES per acre . . through

Dynamic Community Action

A winning prize fighter goes into the ring stripped for action, with a pre-conceived plan of attack and the ability to meet changing conditions as they develop. Cotton's forces must do the same thing to meet the 16-million-bale goal that has been set for 1951. We can win only if we streamline our attack, simplify our strategy, and head for our objective along a straight, well-marked course.

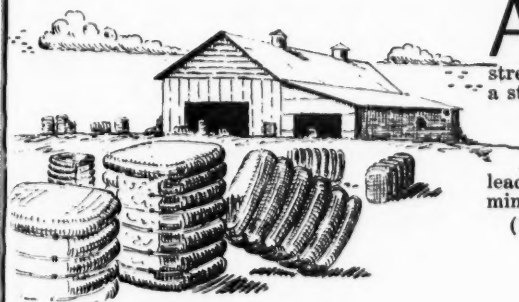
The Absolute Minimum

After making a careful analysis of our 1951 cotton requirements, industry leaders and government officials say a 16-million-bale crop is the absolute minimum we must have to:

- (1) Provide the military establishment with every pound of lint it may require to outfit men and machines;

By IVAN J. CAMPBELL

Associate Editor, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press



- (2) Take care of our expanding civilian requirements; and
- (3) Provide other free nations with every bale of this vital sinew of peace and war they may call for.

Two Tough Problems

Two tough problems must be overcome before a single seed is planted next spring. One of those problems has to do with education, the other with supplies needed to produce the crop.

• **These Are Good Questions**—The first problem arises from questions farmers are asking: "Why, suddenly, are we asked to produce 16 million bales of cotton in 1951 at a time when we are just completing a crop year in which acreage controls were in effect? This year we were told we had to reduce acreage to avoid a surplus. How can we be sure a 16-million-bale crop next year won't end in one?"

These are fair questions that require an immediate and positive answer if confusion among farmers is to be removed. They present a problem that state and federal educational forces have already attacked. There is no doubt in the minds of cotton industry and government leaders that we must have a 16-million-bale crop next year to be within safe limits. We are confident that when the need for a crop of that size is made clear to the farmer he will do everything within his power to produce it.

• **What About Supplies?**—The supply problem, which also needs immediate attention, is one of obtaining sufficient labor, planting seed, fertilizer, insecticides, farm equipment and other supplies to produce a crop of the size asked for.

The responsibility for solving these problems belongs to the farmer, educational agencies, local business interests and, of course, the ginner and the cottonseed crusher.

State and federal agencies and industry have already come to grips with the supply phase of the problem and producers are being urged to estimate their minimum needs for next year and make immediate purchases of all supplies now available.

• **Adequate Financing Needed**—Solving this problem is going to call for some real cooperation by dealers in machinery, fertilizer, insecticides, legume seed and other things the farmer will need to produce the crop. Dealers must make every effort to obtain adequate stocks of these supplies and have them available when they are needed.

In those sections of the Belt where income from cotton was low this year, dealers are going to have to furnish more liberal credit to farmers if they are to produce their share of the 1951 crop.

The local banker may find himself with the biggest job of all. Many growers without cash to purchase necessary supplies are going to need more help next year than the banks ordinarily offer.

In addition, local merchants who supply the farmer with his requirements may also need more liberal credit at the bank this year. This is a problem that the farmer, the dealer and the banker must discuss fully and frankly.

We are sure that when a thorough analysis of the problem has been made, the banker will see the wisdom of providing adequate financing to growers and deal-

ers. If this is done the entire community will benefit.

To Do and Not to Do

The Extension Service, both state and federal, the National Cotton Council, ginner and crusher groups and others have already joined forces to do the job ahead. All are wisely insisting:

- (1) That farmers resist any temptation to carry out their responsibility in producing a big crop at the expense of good farming practices;
- (2) That land not suited to cotton production be kept out of cotton; and
- (3) That farmers who have or who are building a balanced farm program alter that program as little as possible in trying to produce their share of the total cotton requirement.

The progress that has been made in lowering costs through efficient production methods must not be stopped or thrown overboard, even though the cotton problem as we now face it is of an emergency nature.

Actually, there is no need to make such a sacrifice. The farmer has demonstrated time and again his ability to produce big crops on far fewer acres than were formerly required.

Yields—Not Acres

We come now to one of the most important aspects of our overall program of education. It is to induce the farmer to:

- (1) Aim for bales instead of acres;
- (2) Get the greatest possible production from the smallest possible acreage;
- (3) Utilize every approved production practice that will insure big yields at low cost; and
- (4) Carry out his entire farm program, including cotton, within the framework of the 7-Step Cotton Program.

• **Assignment Not Easy**—To accomplish these things is no easy assignment, but in them we have the answer to a 16-million-bale crop in 1951, without having to use land on which cotton should not be planted. Some good land taken out of cotton this year will, of course, have to go back to cotton; yet every effort must be made to avoid, as much as possible, any steps that may prove costly to the farmer in the long run.

We Have the Machinery

We have educational machinery that can be put to work to help us in such an undertaking.

• **State Committees**—First are the state cotton committees that are in operation in some of the states. These committees, which have done much to stimulate a growing interest in the good practices embodied in the 7-Step Cotton Program, are expected to hold early meetings to develop a plan of action for reaching our 1951 production goal.

• **County Committees**—The county cotton committees that have been set up in many states have also done a good job in focusing attention on these good practices. It is not too early for the leadership of the county committees to call

meetings for the purpose of formulating their own plan of action for meeting the goal.

• **Community Committees**—The state and county organizations can and will play an important part in the job ahead, but the hundreds of community cotton committees scattered over the Belt have the best opportunity of all to make immediate plans for putting good production practices into effect.

Where the Final Job Is Done

When all plans have been made on the state and county level and there is agreement on practices to be followed, it is the community committee that is charged with the final responsibility of seeing that those plans are put into operation on the farm level.

• **Needed: A Committee in Every Cotton Community**—There is need for a community action committee in every major cotton community. Leaders in such communities should not wait for the formation of a state and county committee where they are not now in existence.

There are thousands of communities in the Belt that have never had a plan of any kind to make cotton yield maximum returns to farm people and a maximum contribution to the community's prosperity.

Call a Meeting and Choose a Chairman

The community's representative on the county 7-Step Cotton Committee should lose no time in calling a meeting of farmers and community leaders for the purpose of organizing a community action committee and selecting a chairman to head it.

In communities where there is no 7-Step Cotton Committee representative, the ginner is the logical man to call such a meeting.

The county agent is a key man in our cotton program. He should be invited to help organize the committee and ought to be consulted frequently as the program and the season progress.

First of all, the committee should have a strong representation of good farmers. Others who have a place on the committee are veterans instructors; vocational agriculture teachers; farm machinery dealers; legume, fertilizer, and insecticide dealers; bankers; press and radio; AAA committee chairmen; Farmers Home Administration supervisors; Soil Conservation Service leaders; and others who work with farmers.

To be successful, the committee must have as its chairman the man in the community with the best qualifications for leadership. He must be a man who is able and willing to serve. He must have the confidence of the farmers and enough organizing ability and initiative to staff the committee with men who can be depended upon to carry out their individual responsibilities.

The success of the community action committee will depend on how well specific assignments are carried out.

• **Careful Planning and Capable Workers**—Community Chest and Red Cross drives, to use two examples of civic activities, are successful because they have worthwhile objectives, are well planned, the right men are selected to

1st in the Nation

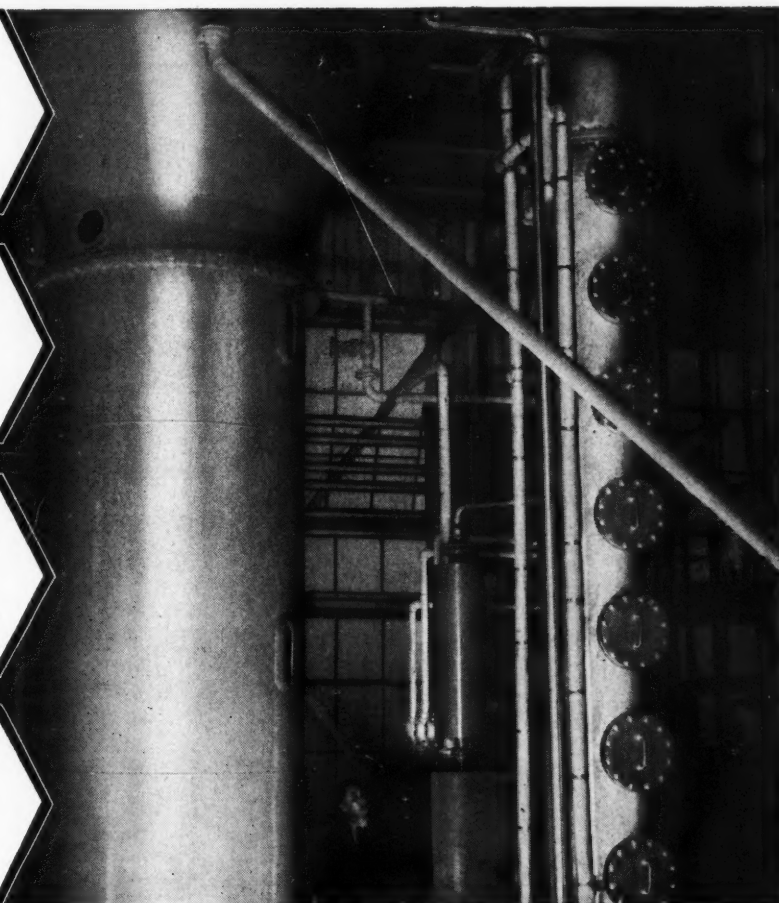
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head the drives, and capable workers are assigned to definite tasks.

The Program

At the initial meeting there should be a complete discussion and analysis of cotton's problems in the community. Long-range plans for fitting cotton into a sound farm program are essential at this time, even though the immediate aspects of our cotton program are of an emergency nature. To be stressed now, of course, are the limiting factors in cotton production that apply to the 1951 crop.

• **Objectives** — The community action committee should see to it that:

- (1) One-third of the cultivated acreage

is planted to a legume crop each year.

- (2) There is complete agreement on varieties of cotton to plant in the community.
- (3) All planting seed are properly treated.
- (4) Annual demonstrations are held in the community to show farmers the latest labor-saving equipment in action.
- (5) A successful insect control program is carried out.
- (6) Cotton is harvested for highest quality.
- (7) Cotton stalks are cut and plowed under in communities where harvest can be completed before frost. Early stalk destruction and farm

cleanup is the first step in carrying out next year's insect control program.

Hang Together . . . Not Separately

There has developed during the past two or three years a growing awareness of the great benefits obtained when all farmers in the community get together and agree on practical, uniform steps that insure the greatest yield per acre at the lowest cost.

• **Here, Some Escape Injury** — One or more farmers in a community can fall down on most of the approved seven steps and not directly injure their neighbors. If one fails to take good care of his soil, he is the only loser. He may not harvest properly, or perhaps not make his labor count, but his neighbors will not suffer directly because of these shortcomings.

• **But Here, All May Suffer**—However, where there is not complete agreement on a program of insect control in a community, one or several and sometimes all growers pay a heavy price for another's failure to stay in line. It is in the matter of controlling insects that a community action committee has its greatest opportunity for rendering maximum service to all farmers in the community.

In the last two crop years cotton insect damage, especially by the boll weevil, has been perhaps the most important limiting factor in cotton production. Yet the record shows that, throughout the Belt, in those communities where stalks were destroyed soon after harvest, where farmers practiced early season and late season insect control in the right way, and where other approved practices were followed—on a communitywide basis — considerably higher yields were obtained at greatly reduced costs.

This year we saw some remarkable results of communitywide action in controlling insects. Just as harvest was beginning in two notoriously bad boll weevil communities, we visited farms that this year have produced the highest yields of the best quality cotton in the history of those communities—all because of community action in destroying and controlling insects.

Know Your Enemies

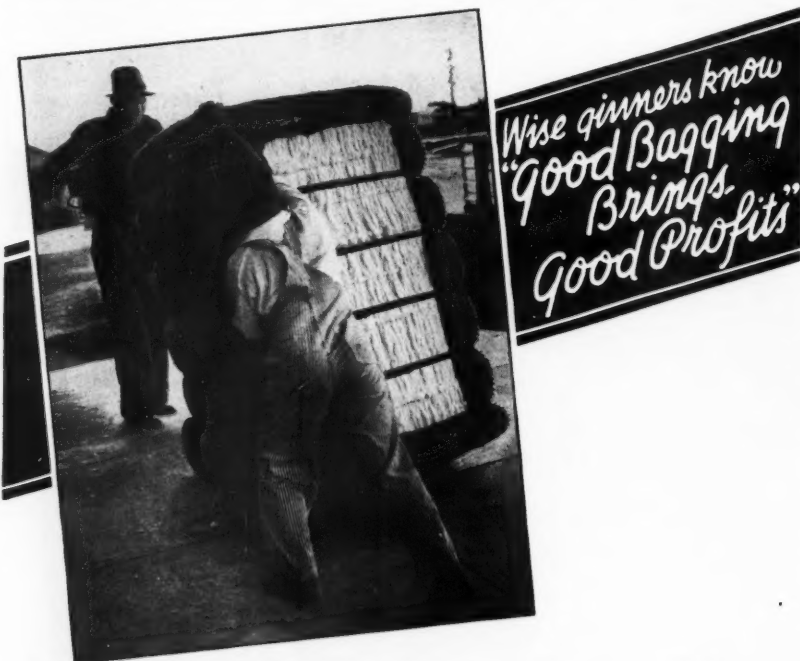
The community action committee should have as one of its principal objectives a plan for teaching all farmers in the community to identify insects, learn their habits, and evaluate the damage they cause.

• **We're Short on Knowledge** — There are still many, many farmers who know little about cotton insects, and it is up to the educational agencies to take the lead in correcting this situation. Until this is done there will continue to be misapplication and waste of good poisons. In some cases failure to apply poisons according to Extension recommendations may even result in severe bollworm damage.

Everybody Benefits

The number of effective community action committees that are organized will govern, to a great extent, how efficiently and economically we produce next year's crop.

• **Committees Should Be Permanent** — It is hoped that no committee will take a short-range view of its value to the com-



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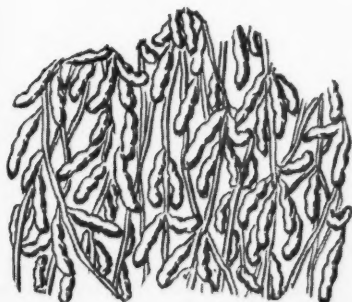
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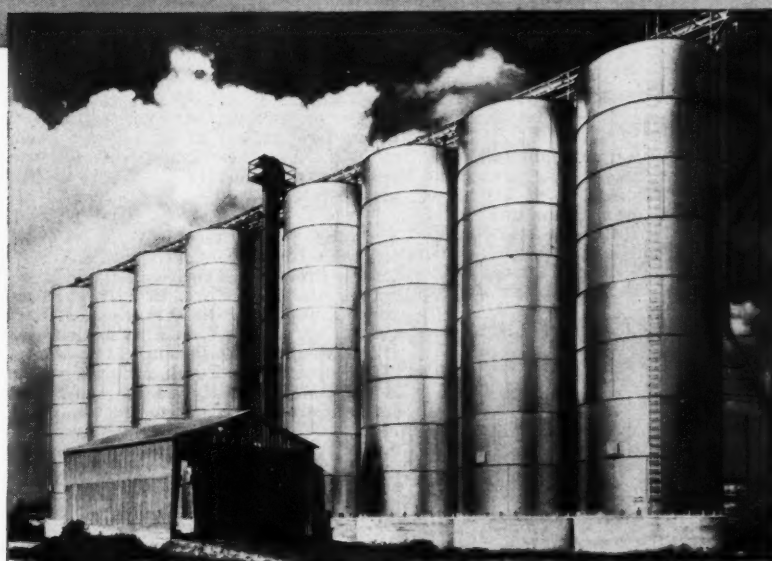
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munity and feel it has served its purpose when the 1951 crop is harvested. Instead, every community action committee should remain operative and continue to work for maximum acre yields and high quality cotton in the crop years that follow.

If this is done it will mean more prosperity for farm people and increased profits for the business interests of the community.

If we treat cotton as it deserves to be treated, it will continue to yield a greater cash return than any other crop we can grow on an extensive scale in the Cotton States.

Jim Gant, Pioneer Ginner And Oil Miller, Dies

James Thomas (Jim) Gant, 68, pioneer ginner and oil mill operator at Wichita Falls, Texas, died at his home there Nov. 1 after an illness of several years. Funeral services were held Nov. 3.

Born in Johnson County Aug. 7, 1882, Gant moved to Wichita Falls in 1909 and soon after became manager of the



JAMES THOMAS GANT

Farmers Union Gin Co. In 1913 this firm was absorbed by the newly organized Farmers Cotton Oil Co., which he served as manager until it was sold in 1920. In 1927 he became a stockholder, vice-president and general manager of the Wichita Falls Cotton Oil Co. He was also interested in a mercantile business and the ice industry. In recent years his business interests had been sold, although he maintained farming and ranching properties.

Gant was president of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association in 1932-33.

Survivors include his wife, who is seriously ill; a son, Jack Allen Gant, Wichita Falls; three sisters, Mrs. Ben L. Baits and Mrs. Paul Stoke of Wichita Falls, and Mrs. J. D. Meredith of Moran, Texas; two brothers, George N. Gant and William Gant of Wichita Falls; and three grandchildren.

• About 85 percent of all corn grown is fed to livestock. Hogs eat 42 percent, beef cattle eight percent, lambs less than one percent, dairy animals about 10 percent, poultry 15 percent, and horses and mules 10 percent.

People in The Press

• A call for dynamic, concerted community action throughout the Cotton Belt to reach 16-million bale goal for cotton production in 1951 is made by Ivan J. Campbell of this publication. Page 13.

• Claude L. Welch, Cotton Council director of production and marketing, warns against use of camouflage cloth as bale bagging because paint rubs off and damages lint. He also stresses fire prevention. Pages 26 and 49.

• Cotton Belt Extension directors who tell why they are stressing the 7-Step Cotton Program in their states are P. O. Davis, Alabama; Chas. U. Pickrell, Arizona; Lippert S. Ellis, Arkansas; J. Earl Coke, California; W. S. Brown, Georgia; H. C. Sanders, Louisiana; L. I. Jones, Mississippi; J. W. Burch, Missouri; G. L. Boykin, New Mexico; David S. Weaver, North Carolina; Shawnee Brown, Oklahoma; D. W. Watkins, South Carolina; J. H. McLeod, Tennessee; and G. G. Gibson, Texas. Pages 20, 21, 22.

• Bertram V. Jones is named advertising manager for Link-Belt to succeed Julius S. Holl, who died Oct. 24. Pages 28 and 51.

• The 1951 convention of Oklahoma ginners will be held in Oklahoma City Feb. 1-2, Secretary Horace Hayden announces. Page 29.

• Archer-Daniels-Midland dedicates new soybean processing plant at Mankato, Minn., with address by Sen. Edward J. Thye of Minnesota and talks by A-D-M President T. L. Daniels and P. L. Kimble, feed division head. Page 31.

• C. E. Garner, Valley Oilseed Processors Association secretary, announces that organization's 1951 convention will be held at Biloxi, Miss., April 9-10. Page 32.

• Eight British Raw Cotton Commission trainees touring the U.S. with USDA-PMA's Frank C. Bouknight to see how cotton is produced and marketed are William F. Chadwick, C. N. Thompson and Robin H. Peters of Cheshire; Charles G. Darbyshire, Robert L. Moss and Michael A. H. Swainson of Liverpool; John Adcraft and Dennis G. King of Lancashire. Page 31.

Crushers Set Joint Convention Dates

Announcement was made this week that the 1951 joint convention of the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association will be held at the San Carlos Hotel, Pensacola, Florida, June 18-19.

• Richard H. DeMott is elected president of SKF Industries, succeeding William L. Batt, who resigned to become ECA chief in the United Kingdom. Page 36.

• Borden's Soy Processing Co. has a new administrative assistant, Arthur C. Smith, who will assist Edward M. O'Connor, executive vice-president and general manager, announces Charles F. Kieser, vice-president in charge of Borden's special products division. Page 37.

• Artie F. Tribble, Clarksdale, Miss., ginner, dies Oct. 23. Survivors include his wife; a daughter, Mrs. Aubrey Laird; and six sons, J. L. Tribble, Robert E. Tribble, Richard G. Tribble, Sgt. Joe F. Tribble, Chester R. Tribble and Ellis P. Tribble. Page 36.

• New president of the Minneapolis Grain Exchange is R. C. Woodworth of Cargill, Inc. Philip S. Duff, Archer-Daniels-Midland, has been reelected to the board of directors. Page 40.

• Dr. C. L. Lundell, Texas Research Foundation director, announces the Texas regional committee to administer the Hoblitzelle National Award in Agricultural Sciences for the area: Dr. M. T. Harrington, Texas A. & M.; Dr. A. C. Chandler, Rice; Dr. J. M. Coruthers, Prairie View; Dr. C. Clement French, Texas A. & M.; Dr. R. D. Lewis, Texas Experiment Station; Dean W. L. Stangel, Texas Tech; and Dr. W. Gordon Whaley, University of Texas. Thus begins the search for the "Man of the Past Two Years" in American agriculture to receive the award set up by Karl Hoblitzelle, Dallas philanthropist. Page 41.

• A free economy is best weapon against communism, says Crawford H. Greenwalt, DuPont president. Page 41.

• T. M. Simmons, Mississippi farmer, and M. E. Hill, his county agent, tell how Simmons and his brother, R. S. Simmons, balance their Delta farming. Page 47.

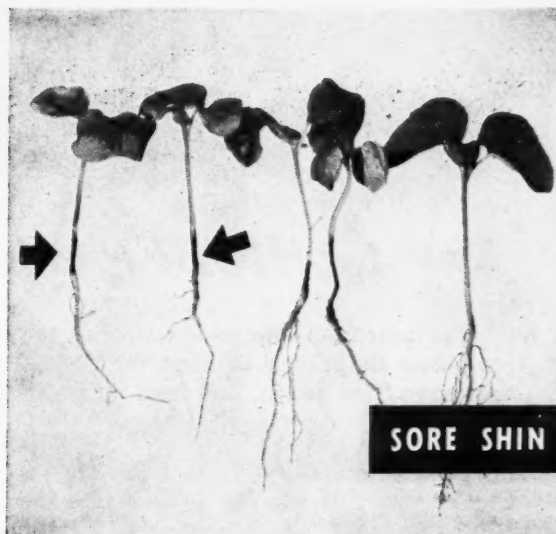
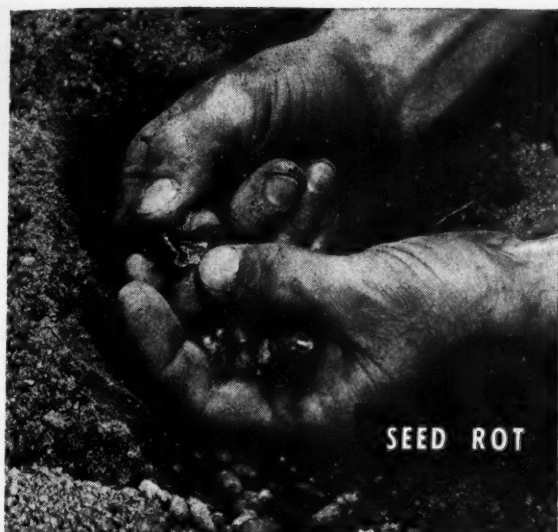
• Archer-Daniels-Midland announces the promotion of W. G. Andrews to assistant vice-president and the election of Ellis D. English to the board of directors. Page 48.

• Dr. Wayne A. Sisson has been named a collaborator of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, Cotton Fiber Division. Page 48.

• A paper by Dr. Lee Ling of FAO will be the basis of an international chemical and biological weed control discussion at Stockholm, Sweden, next July 21. Page 48.

• Norman F. Kruse, Central Soya vice-president, describes his company's new dollar-and-policy-saving insurance program for its three soybean oil extraction plants. Page 51.

• Georgia FFA One-Acre Cotton Con-
(Continued on Page 39)



You Can Help Prevent **SEED ROT AND SORE SHIN**

Seed rot and sore shin (damping-off) have again become troublesome to cotton growers in recent years. Yet careful seed treatment with "Ceresan" seed disinfectant protects both the seeds and seedling plants from these diseases. "Ceresan" also heads off other diseases, including seed-borne anthracnose and angular leaf spot.

Year in and year out, growers get up to 40% better yields from seed adequately treated with "Ceresan" at the rates shown in the chart at the right. Higher yields come as a direct result of good disease control and good stands.

You help the growers and yourself when you make sure that your own operators apply the right amount of "Ceresan" to the seed treated in your equipment. Improper treatment may give as poor results as no treatment at all. On even the best seed, "Ceresan" treatment almost always pays well.

For full details on effective seed treating, ask for Du Pont's free handbook "How to Treat" (A-7585). For your copy, write to Du Pont, Semesan Section, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

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2% "Ceresan"	Dry	4 oz. / 100 lbs.
"Ceresan" M	Dry or Slurry	2 oz. / 100 lbs.

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2% "Ceresan"	Dry	9 oz. / 100 lbs.
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The 7-Step Cotton Program

Key to *HIGHER* Yields at *LOWER* Cost

■ Our Extension Directors recognize the necessity for even greater educational efforts to induce the farmer to adopt the 7-Step Program as the surest road to increased profits, not only from cotton, but from all of his crops.

P. O. DAVIS, Alabama:

"Alabama's cotton improvement program, which includes the 7-Step Program, is highly beneficial to farmers, to spinners, and to consumers of cotton because it increases production per acre, lowers cost, and improves quality. It also paves the way for more of other crops as needed; and more livestock. It is basic in our total Extension Service program."

CHAS. U. PICKRELL, Arizona:

"The 7-Step Cotton Program is important to Arizona farmers because of the high cost of farm land, as well as the enormous increase of other items of the cost of production. The competition for cotton from other products makes it highly essential that the cotton growers of Arizona obtain a maximum yield of the product of highest quality at a minimum cost.

"Prominent in the Extension program in this connection is the Crop Improvement Program, the objective of which is the state-wide use of a new variety of cotton developed by the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station and known as Arizona 44; also, a cropping system that will preserve the proper balance in soil fertility; a specialist in farm machinery, who is giving full time to the study of mechanization in regard to cotton production, chief of which at present is harvesting of cotton by machinery; and last, but not least, is the phase of the Extension program involving protection of the cotton crop from insects and diseases."

LIPPERT S. ELLIS, Arkansas:

"The 7-Step Cotton Program is important to Arkansas farmers because it throws the spotlight on those practices designed to improve the production and marketing of a crop that long has been the state's major source of farm income. The points covered by the 7-Step Program have been standard Extension recommendations for many years, but the program itself serves to re-emphasize the importance of these factors. Varieties with higher yields and good quality, better ginning, and marketing on a grade and staple basis are 'must' in any successful cotton improvement program.

"Extension has given close attention to the problem of cotton insect and disease control. The boll weevil was present in large numbers in both 1949 and 1950. The Extension entomologist has kept in close touch with this situation, and has made recommendations for control which were carried to farmers through county agents.

"As a means of producing better yields of high grade cotton, this work will be continued in 1951, with additional attention being given to mechanical cultivation and harvesting, and to the use of chemical weed control. Specialists are also on the lookout for new and better strains and varieties."

J. EARL COKE, California:

"The 7-Step Program is important to California farmers because these steps help the grower maintain a sound and profitable enterprise, and consequently develop a more stable agriculture in the cotton growing areas of the state. In addition to these steps might be added another, Make Water Count, which would apply to this state and others where irrigation is used.

"Although the cotton industry has made headway in the state, we know that there remains room for improvement. The 7-Step Program represents one of the means through which we can help serve this important farming enterprise."

W. S. BROWN, Georgia:

"The 7-Step Cotton Program is important to Georgia farmers because it encourages a better job of cotton improvement. It encourages farmers to standardize on single varieties in gin communities and larger areas. It encourages maximum use of improved practices in production, harvesting and marketing. It affords opportunity to fit cotton into a program in proper balance with crops and livestock. It makes it easier to follow desirable crop rotations and soil-building practices, which tend to increase acre yields and reduce losses from diseases and insects. It helps farmers to make efficient use of labor and equipment.

"Our cotton program includes all of the various points in the 7-Step Program. We are well pleased with the way this kind of a set-up is working out. We believe that it is necessary to have the active cooperation not only of farmers, but all groups in order to get the most effective results."

H. C. SANDERS, Louisiana:

"The 7-Step Cotton Program is important to Louisiana farmers because it points the way to the economical production of high quality cotton. Following the program results in a more diversified farm operation. A more diversified farm operation increases net income and greatly reduces the risks involved in one-crop farming. The program has focused attention on soil improvement. The addition of organic matter to the soil coupled with other practices is making our soils more productive.

"The 7-Step Program emphasizes the production of cotton that is uniform in lint, both as to length, maturity and otherwise. Uniform lots of higher quality cotton bring better prices. It has stimulated one-variety communities which have assured a supply of pure planting seed at the same time uniform lint was being produced. Through careful picking and proper ginning, grades have been raised and gin damage reduced. Higher grades have been the result, which has resulted in better prices. The use of government classing has been increased so that farmers know some-

(Continued on next page)

thing of the value of their cotton prior to sale.

"All of these measures put together have resulted in higher yields, a greater return for each hour of labor and a larger net return for the farmer.

"Plans for 1951 include emphasis on all phases of the program. We will use meetings, circular letters, demonstrations, radio talks, Experiment Station Field Days and all other means of reaching farm people and others interested in cotton with the latest information on this important program."

L. I. JONES, Mississippi:

"The 7-Step Cotton Program is important to Mississippi farmers because it has helped demonstrate that a complete job of cotton production, well done, nets farmers \$76 or more per acre increase in income.

"In the past farmers placed emphasis on higher rates of fertilizer and through failure to control insects less profits were realized.

"Where five-acre cotton improvement contestants in 1949 followed all seven steps, yields from two to three bales of lint cotton were harvested, as compared to farmers' yields of nothing up to one-half bale per acre on five-acre plots with only a part of the program.

"We use the State Cotton Committee, Institutional 7-Step Cotton Committee, the 5-acre Cotton Improvement Contest Committee to help formulate and approve plans for the program.

"The State Coordinating Council helps to promote the program on a county level. The county agents work with the County Coordinating Councils to promote the 7-Step Cotton Program in cotton counties.

"Our specialists work together in correlating the cotton program into the over-all agricultural Extension program of Balanced Agriculture."

J. W. BURCH, Missouri:

"The 7-Step Program is important to farmers in the eight cotton producing counties in Southeast Missouri because both immediate and longtime returns are dependent upon full coordination and use of these best cotton production practices.

"The 7-Step Program is a part of the widespread Balanced Farming program in Missouri and as such these essential steps are made a part of the complete farm and home plans of the farm family.

"The cotton producer is finding that he can best meet those problems that lie under his direct supervision within his own farm boundaries through such an over-all program. This is well evidenced by the many excellent balanced farming plans now in operation.

"Vast expansion of this program is still needed. Concentration upon broad farm policy questions is of equal importance if cotton producers are to attain a balanced economy."

G. L. BOYKIN, New Mexico:

"The 7-Step Program is important to New Mexico farmers because it not only makes provisions for cotton growers in this highly specialized section of Ameri-



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• Bemis Band-Label Burlap Bags, with crisp, bright Bemis printing, set a new high in saleability for your product.



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Omaha • Phoenix • Pittsburgh • St. Louis
Salina • Salt Lake City • San Francisco
Seattle • Wichita

can agriculture to grow and market extra premium cotton, but it also allows the flexibility necessary to preserve and maintain soil fertility, so important to our nation's well-being and future progress.

"Irrigated cotton, as it is produced in the Mesilla Valley of New Mexico, in the El Paso area of Texas, and in the Pecos Valley of Eastern New Mexico, is an extra long staple, premium cotton that is used for special purposes, but the production of this cotton is just as exhausting to the soil resources as any other variety of cotton; and we in New Mexico appreciate the 7-Step Program since a farmer using it in his management plan will make possible not only his security in the future but for the security of land resources in this specialized agricultural producing area of the United States."

DAVID S. WEAVER, North Carolina:

"The 7-Step Cotton Program is important to North Carolina farmers because it is the basis of educational work of the Extension Service in cotton. Cotton still remains the second most important cash crop, being produced on 100,000 farms and representing 12 percent of the farm income of the state. All 7 steps of the cotton program are important but special emphasis is placed on fitting cotton into a balanced farm program in order to raise total income per farm family.

"If cotton is to compete successfully with other crops and also compete with synthetics, ways must be found to increase quality of lint and also increase yield per acre; thereby lowering the cost of production. The 7-Step Cotton Pro-

gram offers the most practical means to achieve these objectives."

SHAWNEE BROWN, Oklahoma:

"The 7-Step Program is important to Oklahoma farmers because its acceptance, all in a package, will mean the difference between profitable cotton farming and just making a living. In some cases it will actually mean the difference between profit and loss.

"In Oklahoma, like so many other places, some farmers practice a few of the seven steps, but few follow all of them. We have come a long way in improving our cotton situation. We grow higher yielding and more storm-resistant varieties. We are learning how to cut down labor costs as we advance with mechanical production. Our insect losses are not as high as they once were, because most of our cotton farmers know how to combat the pests and they do it.

"We still have a long way to go, and we confidently believe the seven-step program will boost us along the way."

D. W. WATKINS, South Carolina:

"The 7-Step Cotton Program is important to South Carolina farmers because this program covers the essentials with respect to soils, seed, cultivation, equipment, insects and diseases, harvesting, ginning, and marketing. These seven steps have always been part of our South Carolina Cotton Program in connection with our effective 5-acre cotton demonstrations, involving many thousands of demonstrations over the past quarter of a century.

"With the mild winters and unfavorable summer weather of the past two years, it has been necessary for us to emphasize the step which has to do with insects and diseases. The emphasis on these steps is likely to be shifted from one to another depending upon weather conditions. With the demand for a larger production in 1951, we will, of course, emphasize all steps necessary to secure larger profitable yields per acre at as low cost per acre as possible."

J. H. McLEOD, Tennessee:

"The 7-Step Cotton Program is important to Tennessee farmers because it provides in simple terms a plan for maximum yields of high quality cotton and, at the same time, maintains the fertility of the soil. Such a system provides a high farm income and, therefore, a desirable standard of living for the farm family over a long period of time.

"Carrying the 7-Step Cotton Program to a successful conclusion can only be accomplished in a plan that provides for the integration of the activities of all groups that deal with the production, marketing and processing of cotton.

"The Tennessee State Cotton Committee, organized in March 1947, was the initial step in getting such an integrated effort underway. The program of the Seven Steps to successful cotton farming, as discussed by the group, and accepted for Tennessee, continues to be the program stressed by the Agricultural Extension Service."

G. G. GIBSON, Texas:

"The 7-Step Cotton Program is important to Texas farmers because it is a

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NOW—in a matter of minutes—you can measure cottonseed moisture with laboratory accuracy! TAGliabue, long masters of moisture measurement, have developed a meter operating on the dependable dielectric principle that gives you precise readings *fast*!

This new TAG Cottonseed Moisture Meter is the first quick method of making *consistent* moisture measurements. So accurate is this instrument that readings can be duplicated repeatedly.

All you do is plug it in, zero it, pour a weighed cottonseed sample of known temperature into the cell and turn one dial—then read percent moisture direct from accompanying tables. In less than five minutes you can make moisture measurements of cottonseed—from gin, delinted, rolled meats, and meal.

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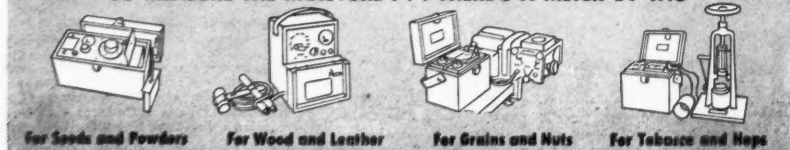


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Boardman standard steel conveyor boxes are available with formed or angle iron tops—either can be furnished with butt strap or steel flange joints. Steel Flanges can be furnished with or without feet.

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We are experienced and equipped to build special design conveyor boxes and covers. Examples are . . . steam jacketed, both in U and round shape . . . drop bottom box . . . perforated bottom U shape box . . . etc. We can also fabricate either the standard style or special design box made of stainless steel, aluminum, or other alloys.

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broad educational program dealing with the production and marketing of cotton, the largest single source of agricultural income. With the help and experience of all the people affected by the cotton industry, we try to present a combination of the latest and best practices.

"Like all of the agricultural commodities, cotton production and handling is experiencing a rapid increase in commercialization, bigger investments, increased cash production, and increased operational costs. To meet these conditions it is necessary to (1) balance operations, (2) take care of the soil, (3) use the best and biggest yielding varieties, (4) use machines and manpower efficiently, (5) control insects and diseases, (6) harvest for highest quality, and (7) sell in the market place to the best advantage.

"Our aim is to use the advantages of the improvements in agriculture for the benefit of all farm families. We can best do this by planning and working together on a definite program."

World Cotton

Export Trade Nears Prewar Level

World cotton exports of 12.7 million bales (of 500 pounds gross weight) in 1949-50 were 1.6 million bales higher than in 1948-49 and nearly equal to the prewar level, USDA's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations reports.

Increased export trade last year is attributed to an increase in cotton mill consumption in importing countries, particularly Japan, Germany, and Italy, a

need to increase stocks in most of them, and a buying wave late in the season stimulated by prospects of a short world crop in 1950-51. War in Korea probably was a factor influencing heavier imports into countries where cotton stocks were below normal and into countries concerned with military preparedness programs.

• **U.S. Exports Make Up Nearly Half of Total**—Exports of 6,003,000 bales from the U.S. in 1949-50 were 1,042,000 higher than a year ago and accounted for nearly half of the world total. Exports in 1949-50 to countries receiving cotton under the European Recovery Program totaled 3,639,000 bales or 60.6 percent of total exports, although substantial quantities of this cotton were bought by the recipients with funds derived from sources other than the Economic Cooperation Administration. A substantial part of the total of 929,000 bales for Japan was exported under other types of U.S. government aid. Shipments to Japan represented 15.5 percent of total exports to all destinations.

• **Mexico and Central America**—Mexico's exports of 653,000 bales in 1949-50 were 421,000 bales above those of a year ago and nearly double the previous record total of 359,000 in 1947-48. The latter total was comprised largely of stocks accumulated during the war years, but 1949-50 exports were drawn almost entirely from production in that year. Mexico's exports should exceed 700,000 bales in 1950-51 because of a new record crop now being harvested. All of it is American-type cotton.

Exports from Central America, Haiti, and the British West Indies totaled about

31,000 bales in 1949-50 and may be higher in 1950-51 because of a prospective further sharp increase in production in Nicaragua.

• **India and Pakistan**—Exports of 212,000 bales from India were slightly below the total of 262,000 for 1948-49 and only 12 to 15 percent of the prewar level. Export restrictions have been in effect for about two years because of low production, insufficient stocks and inability to import supplies of cotton formerly obtained from Pakistan. Exports in 1950-51 are not likely to exceed those of 1949-50 because production in 1950-51 of the varieties permitted to enter export trade is not expected to exceed domestic mill needs by more than that amount. All cotton now being exported from India is of Asiatic types not directly competitive with U.S. cotton.

Pakistan exports of 910,000 bales in 1949-50 were 233,000 bales higher than a year ago and may be increased by another 100,000 bales in 1950-51 if present production estimates are realized. All except 40,000 to 50,000 bales of the exports are normally comprised of American Upland varieties.

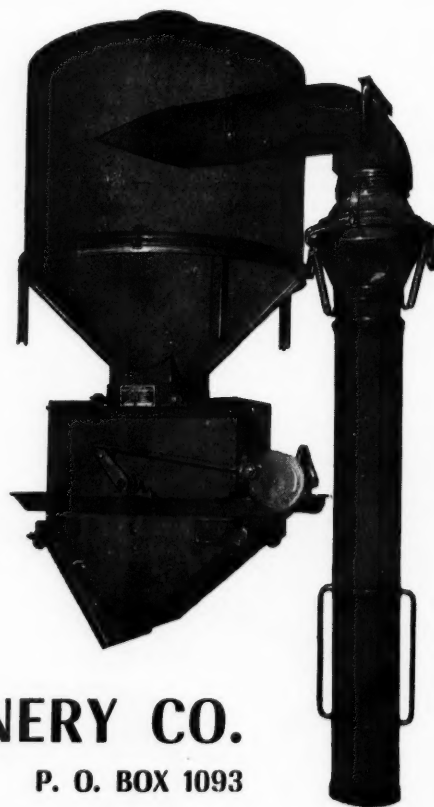
• **Near East**—Exports of 230,000 bales from Turkey and 52,000 from Syria in 1949-50 were at record levels because of sharp rises in production last year. Further increases in production and exports are expected this year, especially in Syria, and to a lesser extent in Turkey, Iran, and Iraq. Exports from this group of countries totaled 312,000 bales in 1949-50, mostly to Germany and France, and a further increase of about 100,000 bales is in prospect for 1950-51, mostly

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from Syria, based on the current outlook for 1950-51 production.

• **South America** — Argentina's cotton export trade has been restricted by government action to a very low level in recent years because of a steady rise in local mill consumption to a level exceeding production in three of the five years prior to 1949-50. Exports of about 75,000 bales (official figures not available) in 1949-50 represented a partial revival from a level of 28,000 in 1948-49, none in 1947-48 and 36,000 in 1946-47. Exports in 1950-51 may exceed 200,000 bales as a result of the record crop of 575,000 bales harvested last year, some surplus stocks already on hand, and prospects for a near-record crop in 1950-51. All Argentine cotton is of American Upland varieties.

Brazil's exports of 576,000 bales in 1949-50 were below those of a year ago by 379,000 bales or 40 percent. Failure to maintain exports at the level of recent years is attributed to South Brazil's small crop of the year and to depleted stocks following a series of small crops harvested since 1943-44. Nearly all Brazilian cotton entering export trade is composed of American Upland varieties.

Exports of 256,000 bales from Peru and 71,000 from Paraguay in 1949-50 were 25,000 and 44,000, respectively, above those of the previous year. No considerable increase may be expected in 1950-51.

• **Africa** — Exports from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan totaling 325,000 bales in 1949-50 were about equal to those of a year ago and nearly equal to record totals of earlier years. Not much change may be expected in 1950-51 as old-crop stocks are exhausted. Only about five percent of Sudan's cotton is composed of American Upland, the remainder being of Egyptian varieties.

In British East Africa exports of approximately 380,000 bales in 1949-50 were slightly higher than previous records but may be slightly lower in 1950-51 because of prospects for a small reduction in the new crop. Old-crop stocks are exhausted. Most of the cotton is American-type but with an average staple length above 1½ inch.

Egypt's exports of 1,640,000 bales in 1949-50 were 52,000 lower than in 1948-49 and 63,000 higher than in the previous year. The surplus available for 1950-51 export may exceed substantially the amount shipped in 1949-50.

Exports of cotton from other producing areas in Africa, principally the Belgian Congo, Mozambique, French Equatorial Africa, Nigeria, Angola and French West Africa, totaled about 536,000 bales in 1949-50 compared with 506,000 bales a year ago. Not much change is expected in 1950-51, although efforts are being made to stimulate increased production in most of the colonial areas mentioned above. Nearly all of the cotton exported from these areas is composed of American varieties.

• **Russia**—Statistical data showing cotton exports from the Soviet Union are not available. However, incomplete import data for the countries of Eastern Europe, all of which have covered a major part of their mill requirements by imports from the Soviet Union since the war, indicate that Soviet cotton exports during the past three years probably ranged between 600,000 and 675,000 bales annually, offset in part by imports of 150,000 to 200,000 bales annually into the Soviet Union.



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From our Washington Bureau

By FRED BAILEY
and JAY RICHTER

Washington Representatives
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press



BAILEY



RICHTER

• **Not Much Optimism About 1951 Cotton Acreage** — The "cotton problem" worrying Washington farm officials now is how to get the 16 million bales Secretary Brannan says will be needed next year. Confidential reports prepared in the Department are far from optimistic that production will come within two million bales of the goal.

Surveys indicate there will be no big shift back into cotton east of the Mississippi River. From Mississippi to Texas, only a moderate increase is expected. Oklahoma, for example, already has planted heavily in winter wheat and will not shift.

Officials expect to pick up a maximum of two to three million acres in Texas. They think that a million acres is about the most that can be expected in irrigated California, New Mexico and Arizona. Even with a two-million acre increase east of Texas, which is about the most optimistic figure being used, the increase would be only five to six million acres. The Department would like a minimum increase of eight million acres.

Despite prospects for high cotton prices, there are several factors which officials believe will tend to discourage a big expansion of acreage. The labor supply is uncertain and likely to be short. There is every indication that there will be insufficient fertilizer available to meet needs of greatly expanded acreage. Insecticides are limited and very probably not adequate to meet needs in case of heavy insect infestation.

The best estimate we can get now on probable 1951 cotton acreage is between 23 and 24 million acres. Few experts think it will go as high as 25 million acres, although Brannan would like around 27 million acres.

• **Export Picture** — The rucus over cotton export restrictions isn't settled yet, not by any means. The extra 146,000 bales "found" by Brannan served to ease the pressure only temporarily. Brannan gave ground, as we had predicted, despite earlier statements that he would not.

Brannan's recent letter to Sen. Allen J. Ellender, who will be chairman of the powerful Senate Agriculture Committee in the new Congress, defended the Department's policy of limiting exports, but added that the amount to be shipped was under constant review. Adjustments, he said, will be made as "the facts and circumstances warrant."

The Secretary said that exports will be finally determined on the basis of the size and quality of the 1950 crop, the extent of the defense effort, and the availability of fertilizers, insecticides and labor for next year's crop.

There has been no decision on the total amount to be exported, but if the Secre-

tary follows the advice of some of his cotton experts he will "open end" the quota limitation and proceed on a month-to-month allocation basis. Quotas would then be adjusted for each month in line with domestic demand prospects, defense needs and the outlook for 1951 production. We see no reason to change our earlier estimate of a total export of between 3½ and four million bales. It may be closer to four million bales and if 1951 production gets off to a good start it could run to 4½ million bales.

• **Cotton Price Controls: Still a Possibility** — There still is some cotton price control talk in Washington, but it doesn't seem to be as strong as it was a few weeks ago. Any substantial price rise would, however, immediately revive that talk.

Brannan, in his letter to Ellender, hinted at the possibility of price controls if cotton men put on enough pressure to force a substantial increase in exports. Department insiders say it was not an idle threat.

"I believe," Brannan wrote, "we should not overlook the fact that should cotton prices advance appreciably above recent levels, as they most certainly would if we allowed a protective carryover to slip out of our fingers, the demand for price controls on raw cotton and finished products would correspondingly rise and could well set off a demand for controls across the board for many other items."

The danger of price control arises from still another source, one that the Department isn't talking officially about right now. If holders of large blocs of cotton attempt a market squeeze, as has been rumored, price controls will be slapped on, pronto.

• **Outlook Conference** — Farm planners and forecasters who huddled here at the annual USDA Outlook Conference last week could agree on only one thing about cotton: The supply is less than the demand.

The reports on cotton dealt in generalities and produced nothing new. It was agreed, for example, that prospects are for "a very high rate of domestic mill consumption and for a continuation of relatively large export opportunities."

The experts figured domestic mill consumption at 10 to 10½ million bales. They said export demand would at least equal 1949-50 shipments of 5.8 million bales, if filled. They thought that a carryover as small as appears likely at the end of this season can hardly be deemed adequate in the light of world conditions.

They raised a skeptical eyebrow over Brannan's call for a 1951 crop of at least 16 million bales. They reviewed the outlook for fertilizer, insecticides and labor,

and came to the conclusion that the Secretary might be a bit optimistic.

Looking at the 1951 farm picture as a whole, the outlookers found considerably more to be cheerful about. They think farmers, generally, will do pretty much all right next year.

Demand for farm products in 1951 will be "very strong," they predicted. Prices will go up, maybe by an average of 10 percent. Farmers will have more to sell. Farm production costs will be up five to 10 percent, but farmers should wind up with a net income 15 percent above this year. That, at least, is the way the economists have it figured out.

Farmers, they agreed, will have it good, but not as good as 1947, just before prices started slipping. Farm prices next year still will average, if the experts have it figured out correctly, 10 to 15 percent under the postwar high of 122 percent of parity.

• **The Picture Isn't Pretty** — Farm leaders here have been given a high-level, but off-the-record, briefing on the national and international situation, as seen from the White House level. What they heard left them rather glum.

Details of the conference cannot be revealed, but those who attended came away pretty badly frightened. They concluded from what they heard that:

There will be no early end to expanded spending for defense. Costs may run to between \$40 and \$50 billion in each of the next three years, even if there is no big-scale fighting.

The "critical year" will be 1953. That is when military men think Russia will

Camouflage Cloth Ruins Cotton, Council Warns

When camouflage cloth is used as bagging for cotton bales the paint rubs off and damages the lint, cotton mills are complaining to the National Cotton Council.

The spinners also warn that camouflage cloth does not meet the weight specifications allowed under Southern Mill Rules, the Council points out in urging cotton ginners not to use this type bagging or other sub-standard wrapping materials.

Noting that camouflage cloth is colored with paint instead of fast color dyes, the Council explained that the fabric "bleeds" when exposed to excessive moisture and thus stains the cotton with which it comes in contact.

"Cotton today is a vital commodity and substitution of inferior bagging is poor economy," Claude L. Welch, the Council's director of production and marketing, stressed.

"Stains from dirty, oily or otherwise defective bagging sometimes may be undetected at the mill even though much time and labor is expended in picking over cotton to eliminate them. If this damaged cotton is spun and woven into cloth it may result in spots in the finished fabric causing losses running into hundreds of dollars."

Welch added that the Council is engaged in an industrywide campaign aimed at elimination of damage to baled cotton.

A Trust and Responsibility



With every bale of cotton that comes out of his press, the ginner either helps or hinders the cotton industry. Good ginning not only gives the farmer the best return for his effort, it also helps to strengthen the position of cotton against the increasing competition of synthetic fibers. Careless ginning causes dissatis-

faction, reflecting on the individual ginner and on the cotton industry as a whole. The thoughtful ginner, for his own sake as well as for the welfare of the entire cotton industry, strives always to produce the best possible lint from every pound of seed cotton that goes through his gins.



ANDERSON, CLAYTON & CO.

(INCORPORATED)

HOUSTON — ATLANTA — MEMPHIS — BOSTON
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reach her peak of strength. After that the probability of war will decrease, as Russia grows weaker in comparison with increasing strength of the Western powers.

The threat of inflation isn't being dismissed, but top officials think it can be minimized by credit controls, allocations of scarce materials, and taxes up 20 to 25 percent.

But, the farmers were cautioned, if there is an outbreak of war with Russia the government will move in and take over the economy. Government bureaus and agencies would take virtually complete management of the country.

• **Brannan Ouster Move**—The Agriculture Department "throne" is an uneasy one these days. It is being rocked by rumors of "plots" to oust Secretary Brannan. Imperial observers agree that Brannan's grip on his job isn't too secure.

nan's grip on his job isn't too secure.

Leader of the move to depose Brannan is reputed to be Sen. Clinton Anderson of New Mexico. Anderson, more than anyone else, was responsible for putting Brannan in office, and he was among the first to regret it. He has been publically critical of Brannan policies.

Backing up the move to dethrone Brannan is Allan Kline, head of the powerful Farm Bureau. Brannan's only supporter in the ranks of farm leaders is James Patton, president of the Farmers Union.

Politics also figure in the question of whether Brannan stays. It may take some time to assess the farm vote meaning in Nov. 7 election, but Brannan will go if it appears his political pull with farmers has diminished. Most talked of as a successor to Brannan is Texan Ralph S. Trigg, presently in charge of USDA defense efforts.

Tung Support Prices Set by USDA

■ CCC will pay minimum support level—60 percent of parity.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has announced that prices to growers of 1950-crop tung nuts will be supported by the Commodity Credit Corporation at 60 percent of parity as of Nov. 1, 1950. This is the minimum support level permitted under the Agricultural Act of 1949.

The average support price for tung nuts will be \$63 per ton, basis 17.5 percent oil content. Grower-owned tung oil will be supported at 25.1 cents per pound.

Parity for tung nuts at the beginning of the 1950-51 marketing year, Nov. 1, 1950, was \$105 per ton. The support for tung oil has been calculated on the same basis as that used for the 1949 crop, i.e., on the basis of the support price for tung nuts plus an allowance for milling cost.

Price support for 1949-crop tung nuts was \$60 a ton and for tung oil 24.1 cents per pound. The increase in dollars and cents support this year over last is the result of higher parity prices.

The 1950-crop price support program will be implemented through purchase agreements on tung nuts and purchase agreements and loans on tung oil. Agreements on nuts will be available through Jan. 31, 1951, and the purchase agreements and loans on oil through June 30, 1951. Premiums and discounts for tung nuts containing more or less than 17.5 percent oil content will be established. There will be no area differentials for either tung nuts or tung oil.

Loans on tung oil will mature Oct. 31, 1951, or earlier on demand. Growers who intend to deliver tung nuts to CCC under a purchase agreement must notify their county Production and Marketing Administration committee within a 30-day period ending March 31, 1951; those intending to deliver tung oil under a purchase agreement must notify their county committee within a 30-day period ending Oct. 31, 1951.

Link-Belt Advances Jones To Advertising Manager

Link-Belt Company, Chicago, manufacturer of materials handling and power transmission equipment, has appointed Bertram V. Jones advertising manager to succeed Julius S. Holl, deceased. John F. Kelly will continue in the capacity of assistant advertising manager.

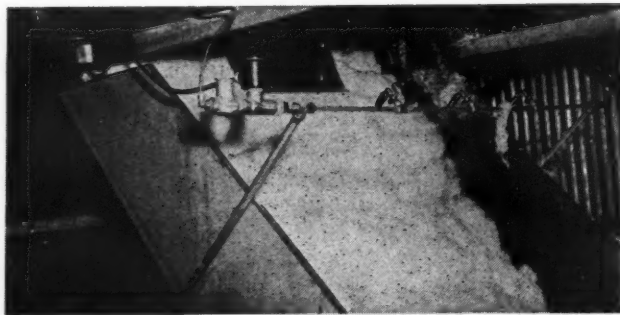
Jones joined the Link-Belt advertising department in Chicago in January, 1923, after having done advertising work for several other companies. He has since then handled production, creative direct mail and catalog work, and for a period of seven years served as advertising manager for Link-Belt Speeder Corporation, a subsidiary company building shovel-cranes.

He was appointed assistant advertising manager of Link-Belt in 1949 and became executive assistant advertising manager on July 1, 1950.

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Oilseed Outlook In Argentina

■ Cotton acreage probably about same as last year, but flax and sunflower acreages increased.

The total acreage planted to oilseed crops in Argentina for the 1950-51 season is currently forecast at around 8.9 million acres, a 12 percent increase over last year, according to reports to USDA by the American Embassy, Buenos Aires. Indications are that the steady downward trend of flax acreage has been checked. Cottonseed prospects are good and a considerable increase in acreage planted to sunflower seed is anticipated. Peanuts and rapeseed may remain on a par with the past two years, but far below annual averages pre-dating the 1948-49 crop.

● **Flaxseed**—President Peron last March called for growers to boost 1950-51 flaxseed plantings to 4.9 million acres. However, it is estimated that 1950-51 flaxseed plantings may not exceed three million acres, about eight percent above the estimated 1949-50 acreage.

The weather was very favorable in primary flax zones during the period of seeding, and germination progressed rapidly. Minor frost damage to young plants was reported during late September in the Province of Cordoba in zones of lesser importance. The condition of stands in

the important flax zones of northern Santa Fe Province was reported by the ministry of agriculture in late September as excellent.

● **Sunflower Seed**—The sunflower seed acreage prospects have been improved by the increase in wheat sowings and possibly by a decline in interest in growing corn. Any increase in wheat acreage in the northwestern sections of Buenos Aires Province is likely to be followed by some after-harvest seeding to sunflower seed. Double-cropping of this character has been fairly common in Argentina during the past few years. There may also be a tendency to shift some corn land into sunflower seed, which can be harvested with combines.

It is estimated that growers may plant around 4.4 million acres of sunflower seed this year, an increase of 740,000 acres or 20 percent above the 1949-50 plantings, and on a par with the 1948-49 acreage. This estimate, of course, is highly tentative since seeding will continue through December.

● **Peanuts**—The planting season for peanuts is just beginning and any increase over last year's crop now appears most unlikely. Partial crop failures because of drought damage during the last few years have discouraged farmers. Consequently farmers were reported in August as inclined to reduce acreage. Nevertheless, heavy rains coming in September materially improved conditions and trade opinion now indicates a possibility that peanut plantings may reach 250,000 acres, the same as for the 1949-50 crop.

● **Cotton** — Based on unofficial data, plantings for the 1950-51 cotton crop

Oklahoma Ginners to Meet on Feb. 1-2

The annual convention of the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association will be held at the Skirvin Tower Hotel, Oklahoma City, Feb. 1-2, according to Horace Hayden, secretary.

may be forecast at around 1.2 million acres, identical with the 1949-50 acreage. Although farmers were pessimistic earlier in the season because of labor difficulties and low prices, the recent strengthening of local and world cotton markets enables them to plant the same area as last season.

● **Rapeseed**—There is little basis for arriving at a definite conclusion with respect to rapeseed plantings. It is assumed that acreage will be at least the same as last year. The planted area, centering in the Balcarce region, southern Buenos Aires Province, is of little importance. Most of the rapeseed is obtained from cleaning wheat and other field grains and much depends on weather conditions and ripening of rapeseed at the same time as the field grain. In the 1949-50 season 25,000 acres were planted and 1950-51 acreage may be about the same.

● **Georgia** now ranks as the second largest broiler producing state in the nation, Extension poultry experts state.

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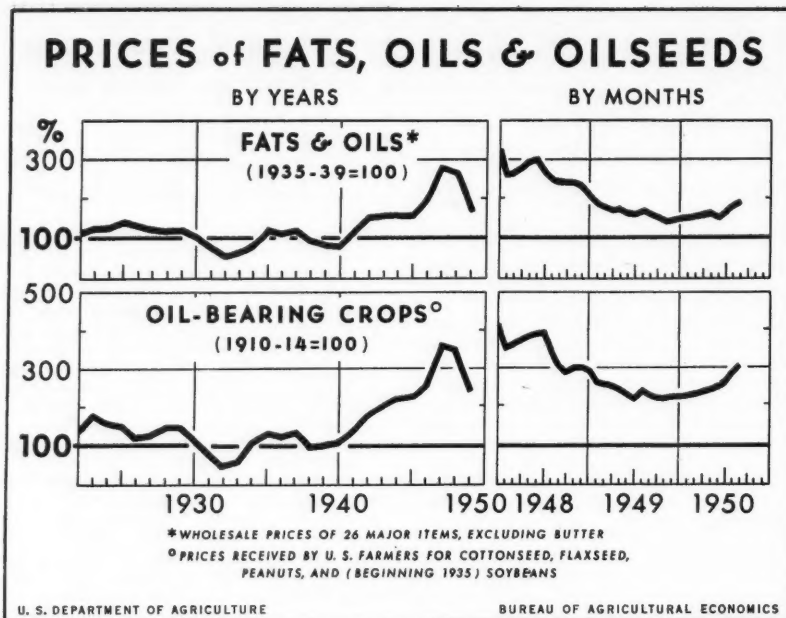
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PRICES of most fats and oils probably will remain above a year earlier until at least next summer, USDA-BAE reports. Consumers' income and industrial activity will be substantially higher than a year earlier, and a slight decline in domestic output of fats and oils is likely in the year beginning July 1, 1950.

Prices to Average Higher

The Fats and Oils Situation

USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics says prices of most fats and oils will average higher in the year beginning October 1950 than a year earlier, largely as a result of increased consumers' income and industrial activity. Strong domestic demand for fats and oils will be reinforced by a continued strong export demand based on continued recovery in European countries and a probable increase in foreign supplies of dollar exchange. Domestic production of fats and oils in the U.S. probably will decline slightly from the 1949-50 level. Disappearance of fats and oils in the U.S. is likely to increase moderately, with the principal increases occurring in use in paints, varnishes, linoleum, chemicals, rubber and other industrial products. Total exports may decline slightly, but exports of lard, tallow, greases, soybeans, and soybean oil probably will remain high. Imports of non-food fats and oils probably will rise in response to an increased demand from industry and increased incentive for government stockpiling of strategic materials. Imports of flaxseed, linseed oil, butter, most edible oils other than olive oil, and inedible tallow and greases are being limited through controls authorized by legislation effective until July 1, 1951.

On the basis of Oct. 1 crop estimates and other indications, the total domestic output of fats and oils in the year beginning Oct. 1, 1950 will be 11.7 to 11.8 billion pounds (including the oil equivalent of exported soybeans, flaxseed, and peanuts for crushing abroad). This is about 0.2 billion pounds smaller than a year earlier but is larger than in any year before 1947-48. Declines in produc-

tion of cottonseed oil, butter, and peanut oil probably will not quite be offset by increases in output of soybean oil, lard, tallow, and greases.

Prices to farmers for the 1950 crop of soybeans probably will average at least as high as the estimated \$2.12 per bushel received for the 1949 crop. The price-depressing effect of the record output of 275 million bushels of soybeans (indicated Oct. 1) is largely offset by one of the smallest cottonseed crops in recent years. The price support level for soybeans this marketing year is \$2.06 per bushel, five cents lower than in 1949-50. Storage allowances up to seven cents per bushel paid farmers in previous years for soybeans held under loan are discontinued this year.

Prices to farmers through October for the 1950 crop of cottonseed were around 50 percent above the support level of \$47 to \$51 per ton. Production of cottonseed, calculated at 3,997,000 tons on the basis of the October estimate of cotton lint production and the 1945-49 average relationship between output of lint and seed, is the third smallest in 30 years. The Secretary of Agriculture has announced that there will be no acreage allotments or marketing quotas for cotton in 1951.

Prices to farmers for peanuts produced in 1950 on allotted acreages are being supported at a national average of 10.8 cents per pound (\$216 per ton), slightly higher than last year. Production of peanuts picked and threshed in 1950 was indicated Oct. 1 to be 1,677 million pounds, about 200 million pounds less than in 1949 and the least since 1941. Edible uses of peanuts may be slightly

larger in 1950-51 than a year earlier. Both exports and crushings probably will be smaller.

A national allotment of 1,771,117 acres and a national marketing quota of 1.3 billion pounds of peanuts picked and threshed in 1951 was announced Oct. 26. Farmers are to vote in a referendum Dec. 14 on whether to have marketing quotas for peanuts in 1951, 1952, and 1953.

The support level for the 1950 crop of flaxseed is \$2.82 per bushel, Minneapolis basis (No. 1 flaxseed) compared with \$3.99 per bushel a year earlier. As in the case of soybeans, storage allowances paid to farmers in previous years are discontinued this year. The support level for the 1951 crop of flaxseed will be \$2.65 per bushel, farm basis, eight cents per bushel higher than for the 1950 crop.

The 1950 crop of flaxseed is estimated at 35.2 million bushels, down 8.4 million bushels from a year earlier. However, with a large carry-over of flaxseed and linseed oil on hand July 1, 1950, the total supply of linseed oil and flaxseed for 1950-51 is far above an average year's supply.

Chilean Oilseed Crop Expected to Decrease

Chile's total oilseed plantings for the 1950-51 season are expected to be smaller than last year, according to P. M. Davenport and R. Guzman, American Embassy, Santiago. Sunflower seed is expected to be down from 123,000 to 104,000 acres.

Rainy weather during September in central and south central Chile has delayed preparation of fields and seeding operations, and farmers may decide to plant alternative crops more suited to late seeding. Moreover, in order to continue proper rotation practices, other crops must be substituted for much of the area sown to sunflowers in 1949. Finally, although contract prices for sunflowers are higher than they were last year, corn, beans and barley are likely to be even more profitable, and a considerable shift to these crops may be expected. Hemp is likely to decrease from 7,800 to 7,400 acres. Flax acreage, however, may increase from 12,900 to 24,500 acres.

• **Record Sunflower Seed Outturn** — Final official estimates for 1949-50 production indicate a record sunflower seed output of 76,500 tons. However, flaxseed production at 151,000 bushels and hempseed at 3,300 tons represent sharp reductions from the previous year.

Output of edible vegetable oils and fats during the 1950-51 crushing year probably will exceed 28,700 tons (including 8,800 tons obtained from refining imported oil) compared with 23,860 tons in 1949-50. Olive oil (about 600 tons per year) is not included in these totals. On the basis of 151,000 bushels of flaxseed from the 1949-50 crop, Chilean production of linseed oil should be approximately 1,500 tons.

With short supplies of lard and butter, the demand for vegetable oils has been strong, and consumption for the crushing year 1950-51, estimated at 30,000 tons, is expected to be 10 percent higher than in 1949-50.

The only significant oilseed imports during the first six months of 1950 were 127 tons of castor beans from Brazil and 52 tons of peanuts from Brazil and Peru. Edible vegetable oil imports during the

same period, principally sunflower oil from Argentina, amounted to 226 tons. The original foreign exchange budget for 1950 provided \$1.2 million for the importation of oilseeds and vegetable oils, and this sum has been increased recently by \$1.8 million. The total of \$3 million will permit the importation of close to 13,000 tons of such commodities in comparison with 14,300 tons imported in 1949, but probably only 8,800 tons will be required for the year. Six thousand tons have been ordered recently—3,300 tons of sunflower oil from Argentina and 1,100 tons of cottonseed oil from the U.S.

• **No Controls Expected** — The government set the price of sunflower seed for the 1949-50 crop at 550 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$83 per short ton) placed at railroad stations. This was equivalent to an average of 620 pesos (\$94) f.o.b. factory. No action has been taken this year to establish the price of sunflower seed, and crushers feel that no control is contemplated. In any event, they have increased the contract prices for the 1950-51 crop to a range of 700 to 750 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$106 to \$114 per short ton) delivered at the factory. The wholesale ceiling price on edible oil, however, remains as formerly at 36.20 pesos per kilogram (27 cents per pound).

Flaxseed and hempseed are quoted, respectively, at 1,200 and 755 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$5 per bushel and \$114 per ton) placed in Valparaiso. The hempseed price is virtually the same as it was a year ago, but the flaxseed price is almost 60 percent higher.

A-D-M Dedicates New Plant At Mankato, Minn.

A new soybean processing plant at Mankato, Minn., was dedicated by Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn., oil mill operators, in ceremonies attended by some 800 farmers Oct. 17.

Pointing out that research conducted by such firms as Archer-Daniels-Midland has been largely responsible for making soybeans a profitable crop, Sen. Edward J. Thye of Minnesota delivered the dedicatory address. A-D-M President T. L. Daniels and P. L. Kimble, head of the firm's new consolidated feed division, were among the speakers.

Said to be the largest soybean processing plant in Minnesota, the new plant has an annual capacity of three million bushels of soybeans, company officials declared.

British Cotton Trainees Study U. S. Methods

Eight trainees of the British Raw Cotton Commission arrived in Dallas Nov. 3 to make a week's study of the cotton industry.

They are William F. Chadwick, C. N. Thompson and Robin H. Peters of Cheshire; Charles G. Darbyshire, Robert L. Moss and Michael A. H. Swainson of Liverpool; John Adcraft and Dennis G. King of Lancashire.

These young Englishmen, all veterans of World War II, have been selected to train intensively for three to four years to fill future vacancies on the British Raw Cotton Commission's staff. They are serving six months of this training pe-

riod studying the cotton industry in the U.S.

The study program in this country is being sponsored by the Economic Cooperation Administration with arrangements being made through USDA's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Frank C. Bouknight, assistant manager of the Atlanta Cotton Branch office, Production and Marketing Administration, is leading the trainees through the Cotton Belt so that they can see how cotton is produced and marketed.

The British visitors came to Dallas from Little Rock. After leaving Dallas, their itinerary includes Oklahoma City and California, stopping off in Arizona and New Mexico cotton areas on the return trip. During December they will return to Texas to visit Lubbock and other West Texas points, Houston, Galveston and New Orleans.

Italy Reduces Cotton Duty

A decree issued by the government of Italy in mid-October reduces the cotton import duty of one lira per kilogram (.073 cent a pound) to 50 centesimi (.036 cent). This small import duty on cotton has been in effect since 1934 as a source of revenue for the Italian Cotton Institute for use in research organization and publicity.

• Cotton fabrics now are being made by several American manufacturers without spinning and weaving. A carded web of cotton fibers is held together with light applications of invisible plastic, and the resulting product looks and feels like soft flannel. The unspun fabrics have dozens of uses in such products as napkins, dust cloths and permanent wave end wraps.



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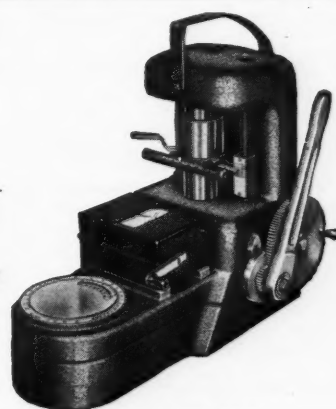
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Soybean, Flaxseed Stocks on Oct. 1

■ Soybean stocks were smallest in the nine years of record. Flaxseed stocks were considerably lower than a year earlier.

● Soybeans—Only 2,822,000 bushels of old soybeans remained in all storage positions on Oct. 1, 1950, according to reports assembled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In the nine years of record, only on Oct. 1, 1948 were carry-over stocks smaller than these.

Included in this year's carry-over were 1,158,000 bushels on farms and 242,000 bushels at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses, as estimated by the Crop Reporting Board. Also included were 920,000 bushels of commercial stocks at terminals, reported by the Production and Marketing Administration. Stocks at processing plants, as reported to the Bureau of the Census, included mostly new crop soybeans on Oct. 1; therefore, that total was adjusted to 502,000 bushels of old soybeans on the basis of information obtained by the Crop Reporting Board.

Disappearance of soybeans in the July-September quarter of 1950 is computed at 43 million bushels. For the same period, reports of processors to the Bureau of the Census indicate that about 44.7 million bushels were processed, which includes a significant tonnage of 1950 crop soybeans. The supply of soybeans on Oct.

1, 1949, was estimated at 225,412,000 bushels (1949 crop plus carryover). It now appears, however, that the quantity utilized during the 1949-50 marketing season exceeds this estimated supply. The quantity processed between Oct. 1, 1949 and Sept. 30, 1950 is reported by the Bureau of the Census at 195,115,000 bushels. This includes some 1950 crop soybeans, but does not include a larger quantity of 1949 soybeans processed in September 1949. Information on soybeans processed, used for seed and feed, exported, and on carryover stocks, is being analyzed by BAE and will be considered in connection with revisions of 1949 production to be made public, as is customary, in December.

● Flaxseed—Stocks of 36,744,000 bushels of flaxseed were stored in all positions on Oct. 1, 1950, according to reports assembled by BAE. This total compares with 50,967,000 bushels a year earlier, 44,582,000 bushels on Oct. 1, 1948, and 33,938,000 bushels on Oct. 1, 1947, the only comparable dates for which stocks data are available. Carry-over stocks on July 1, 1950 totaled 16,975,000 bushels, which with the 1950 crop now estimated at 35,224,000 bushels adds to a supply of 52,199,000 bushels. From this supply, disappearance since July 1 is computed at 15,455,000 bushels. In the July-September quarter the quantity of flaxseed processed for oil is reported by the Bureau of the Census at 11,027,000 bushels.

Nearly a third of the total flaxseed stocks were at terminals, where 12,036,000 bushels were reported by the Production and Marketing Administration. Farm stocks of 14,921,000 bushels were

Valley Processors to Meet April 9-10

C. E. Garner, Memphis, Tenn., secretary of the Valley Oilseed Processors Association, announces that the 1951 convention of the association will be held April 9-10 at the Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss.

estimated by the Crop Reporting Board, of which 7,709,000 bushels were in North Dakota, 4,766,000 bushels were in Minnesota, and 1,645,000 bushels were in South Dakota. Stocks of 9,787,000 bushels of flaxseed were at processing plants and interior mills, elevators, and warehouses. Off-farm stocks of 21,823,000 bushels included 16,260,000 bushels stored in Minnesota, 2,532,000 bushels in North Dakota, with New York, South Dakota, and Wisconsin accounting for most of the remainder. These estimates of flaxseed stocks are prepared as a project under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946.

Pakistan Ups Export Tax

Pakistan's cotton export tax was increased on Oct. 25 to 180 rupees per bale of 392 pounds net (13.85 cents a pound). The previous rate of duty was 60 rupees (4.62 cents).

● With each hundred pounds of cotton fiber, the cotton plant yields approximately 180 pounds of cottonseed.

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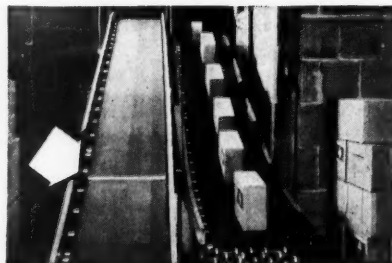
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Privy Council Upholds Court Canadian Margarine Ban Is Thrown Out

The Privy Council in London, England, has upheld the margarine decision rendered almost two years ago by the Canadian Supreme Court, according to a report from Francis A. Flood, agricultural attache, American Embassy, Ottawa. This action by the Privy Council confirms the court's decision that the responsibility for regulating the sale and manufacture of margarine in Canada rests with the various provinces themselves, rather than the dominion government.

The Canadian Supreme Court, in December 1948, had declared that the legislation that had banned the manufacture and sale of margarine in Canada for many years was beyond the authority of Parliament and was, therefore, invalid. The legislation referred to was the Dairy Industry Act of 1927, which forbade the manufacture, importation or sale of margarine "or any other substitute for butter manufactured wholly or in part from any fat other than that of milk or cream."

Canadian dairy interests, aroused by the Supreme Court's decision, encouraged the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, on behalf of the Dairy Farmers of Canada, to appeal the decision to the Privy Council in London. The appeal pointed out that the court's decision was split five to two and that the majority judges did not agree among themselves.

The Privy Council found that the margarine ban related to civil rights within each province and that there was nothing to indicate that the normal distribution of provincial-dominion powers should be overridden.

Canadian margarine has been manufactured and sold on the basis of the court's decision since December 1948. Of the 10 provinces, all except Quebec and Prince Edward Island have permitted

its manufacture and sale. These two provinces account for about 30 percent of Canada's total population. Of the eight provinces where margarine is permitted, all have strict regulations covering such matters as coloring, labeling, content and licensing.

The following table shows the production of margarine, by months, since it first became legal in January 1949. If the early months of 1949 are not considered, it may be noted that production in 1950 is about the same as in 1949, and this may indicate the level to be expected in the future.

CANADA: Margarine Production by
Months, 1949 and 1950
(1,000 pounds)

Month	1949	1950
January	1,030	7,998
February	3,354	8,712
March	7,349	11,008
April	7,326	7,190
May	7,200	8,019
June	6,972	6,115
July	5,525	5,892
August	7,287	6,740
September	7,035	7,962
October	6,779	—
November	7,199	—
December	6,902	—
Total 9 months	53,078	69,601
Total 12 months	73,958	—

Meantime, butter consumption has decreased somewhat in Canada. Per capita butter consumption averaged 28.6 pounds for the five years prior to 1949. In 1949 it was about 23.4 pounds and was at the rate of about 24-25 pounds for the first nine months of 1950.

Directors of Texas Ginners Will Meet Jan. 8-9

Announcement has been made that a meeting of the directors of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association with representatives of allied industries will be held at the Baker Hotel in Dallas Jan. 8 and 9. There will be several forum discussions the first day at which plans for the 1951 cotton season will be made.

More Government Aid! Argentina Controls Livestock Industry

The Argentine Congress, on Sept. 28, enacted a bill establishing the Argentine Livestock Institute (Instituto Ganadero Argentino). This organization, which is called IGA locally, reports to the Minister of Economy and operates either as a public or private institution. Its purpose is to execute the government's policies in promoting, regulating, and organizing the production, processing, marketing and consumption of livestock and livestock products.

The new institute, according to the law, may intervene and control the livestock industry from the producer to the consumer, if such action is deemed desirable. This even includes regulations with respect to livestock production, including the establishment of commercial standards and setting levels at which prices will be fixed. The organization also will have the responsibility for improving the operation of all livestock markets and packing plants, for licensing plants and determining domestic consumption and export quotas for such plants.

The former organizations, including the Frigorifico Nacional, the Liniers Livestock Market, and the Corporation Argentina de Productores de Carnes (CAP), are merged into the new organization. Property and funds held by them will provide operating capital. The IGA has been authorized to fix the contribution by producers, which may range up to three percent of the value of all livestock marketed, in contrast to the 1.5 percent contribution made previously to the National Meat Board. The fund may be used to increase IGA's capital and to compensate or subsidize any livestock enterprises suffering losses under abnormal circumstances.

All personnel and activities of the National Meat Board are transferred to IGA, as well as all functions of the CAP.

Peru's Oil Production Remains Stable

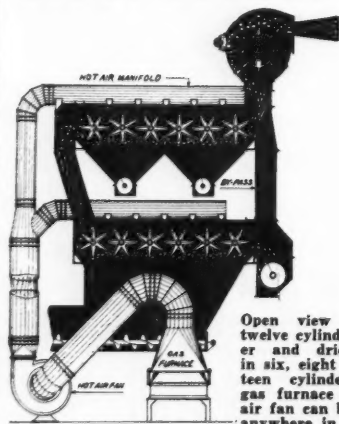
Little change has occurred in vegetable oil production in Peru during the past four years, according to Roy O. Westley, agricultural attache, Lima.

Vegetable oilseed production is limited to the yield of cottonseed and to comparatively small areas of sunflowers and peanuts. Production of palm oil has not reached commercial proportions. The 1950 Tanguis cotton crop is good, but the harvest of Pima cotton is greatly reduced this year on account of a shortage of irrigation water in northern coastal valleys.

Total production of vegetable oils in 1950 is estimated at 17,650 short tons, as compared with 17,460 in 1949 and 16,650 in 1948 and an average of 17,400 tons for the three-year period 1947-1949. Of the 1950 total, cottonseed oil is placed at 17,350 tons and sunflower oil will amount to about 300 tons. The small quantities of peanut oil produced are not calculated in the commercial output even though a part of it is used in mixed cooking oil and certain brands of vegetable lard.

Imports of vegetable oils are restricted and largely confined to those required for canning fish and for the manufacture of vegetable lard.

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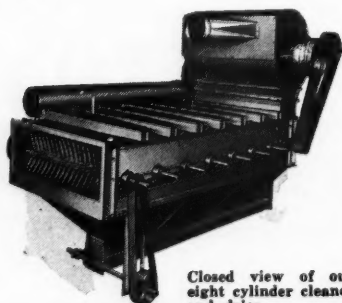
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Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

Foreign Trade Trends:

U. S. Imports Again Exceed Exports

■ U. S. import balance in August was first in more than a decade. Agricultural products lead trend.

August 1950 was the first month in more than a decade in which the value of total U.S. imports exceeded that of total U.S. exports, USDA's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations reports.

In August 1949 the U.S. had an export balance of \$363 million. In July 1950 the export balance had shrunk to \$58 million. In August 1950, it turned into an import balance of \$68.5 million.

In general, the change has been a continuation of trends in existence for a considerable period, but these trends have been accentuated by the impact of devaluation, the Korean crisis and rearmament.

The breakdown given below shows the position of agricultural trade in relation to non-agricultural trade:

Exports of U. S. agricultural products	\$200,900,000
Imports of agricultural products of a type produced in this country in substantial quantity (supplementary imports)	185,300,000
Excess of agricultural exports over supplementary imports	15,600,000
Imports of agricultural products not produced in the U. S. (complementary imports)	224,900,000
Excess of total agricultural imports over exports	209,300,000
Net exports of non-agricultural products	140,800,000
Import balance of total U.S. trade	68,500,000

• **Exports**—Total U.S. exports dropped from \$876 million in August 1949 to \$750 million in August 1950, a decrease of \$126 million, or nearly 15 percent.

Agricultural exports in August 1950 (\$201 million), though moderately above July 1950 (due mainly to larger tobacco and cotton exports), were \$44 million below August 1949. Wheat exports were down by \$60 million. Those of tobacco, fats and oils, and dairy products also declined. These declines were partly offset by a \$38-million increase in cotton exports and some minor increases in the exports of a few other products.

Nonagricultural exports in August 1950 were \$83 million below August 1949.

• **Imports**—Total U.S. imports in August 1950 (\$818 million) exceeded those of August 1949 by \$305 million. Not less than \$113 million of this increase occurred between July and August 1950.

Agricultural imports increased in quantity and considerably more in value.

Supplementary imports (imports of agricultural products of a kind also produced domestically in substantial quantity such as sugar, apparel wool, oil and oilseeds, hides and skins) amounted to \$185 million, about 50 percent above August 1949.

Complementary imports (imports of agricultural products of a kind not produced in the U.S. such as coffee, rubber, carpet wool, cocoa, tea and spices) amounted to \$225 million in August 1950, or more than double their value in August 1949 (\$103 million). Coffee was the

major item, with an increase from \$55 to \$131 million. Rubber increased from \$17 to \$40 million, and carpet wool from \$3.4 to \$14 million. These three items together accounted for more than 90 percent of the increase in the value of complementary imports.

Imports of nonagricultural products increased from \$288 million in August 1949 to \$408 million in August 1950, an increase of more than 40 percent.

Cotton Consumption Is Up in Belgium

Cotton consumption in Belgium has been reported at 423,000 bales (480 pounds net) or the highest of any post-

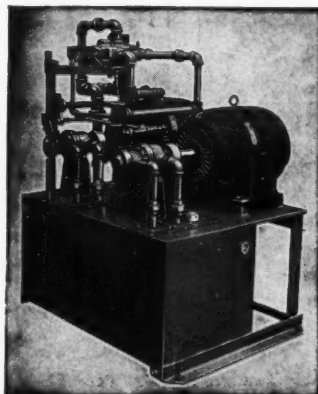
war year and 36,000 bales above the 387,000 bales consumed last season, according to Robert N. Anderson, agricultural attache, American Embassy, Brussels. Undoubtedly the consumption of cotton during the past season would have been even higher if it had not been for the four-week strike of textile workers in June 1950. The strike in June and one week paid vacation in July reduced cotton consumption appreciably in the final quarter of the past season from the high level that had been attained during the first five months of 1950.

The increase in consumption was due to increased demand, largely in the export market, for Belgium cotton piece goods.



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DeMott Succeeds Batt As SKF President

Richard H. DeMott, who started as a salesman with SKF Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., 35 years ago, is the new president of the ball and roller bearing company.

He succeeds William L. Batt, wartime production expert, who formally resigned to re-enter government service as chief of the Economic Cooperation Administration mission to the United Kingdom. Both assumed their duties Nov. 1.

DeMott, who has been vice-president in charge of sales since 1943, played an important part in pioneering the use of anti-friction bearings in the paper-making, textile, railroad, electric motor and other industries.

Born in Tenaflly, N. J., where he was mayor in 1931 and 1932, DeMott was graduated from the Stevens Institute of Technology in 1908. His first job, an apprentice with a pump company, paid him \$1 a day. He became a draftsman, then a salesman and finally a power company engineer before joining SKF in 1915.

A year later, he was made district manager of the company's New York sales office. In 1921, he set up a department of industrial development to broaden the use of bearings in industry and gained their acceptance in many fields.

From 1923 to 1928 he served as assistant sales manager and from 1928 to 1942 as general sales manager.

During World War II, DeMott was in charge of all negotiations for the building of a government-owned plant at North Wales, Pa., for the manufacture of aircraft bearings. In the two years of the plant's operation, millions of bearings, including those for the super-secret bombsight, were produced there by SKF.

A. F. Tribble, Clarksdale, Miss., Ginner, Dies

Artie F. Tribble, 53, ginner for the Ashton Land Co., Clarksdale, Miss., died Oct. 23. Funeral services were held Oct. 25, with burial at Bethel Cemetery near Holcomb, Miss.

Survivors include his wife; a daughter, Mrs. Aubrey Laird of Grenada, Miss.; and six sons, J. L. Tribble, Robert E. Tribble and Richard G. Tribble of Clarksdale, Sgt. Joe F. Tribble of Wichita Falls, Texas, and Chester R. Tribble and Ellis P. Tribble of Memphis, Tenn.

U. S. Food Consumption Expected to Be Higher

Food consumption per person in the U.S. is likely to be somewhat higher next year than in any of the last three years, USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. Supplies of most foods will be a little larger but will not keep up

with accelerated consumer demand. Accordingly, food prices can be expected to rise moderately before mid-year.

The rather optimistic outlook for domestic food consumption in the remaining months of 1950 and 1951 rests primarily on the probability of a continued high level of domestic food production. The very favorable demand situation doubtless will encourage all-out production of livestock products and other foods with high consumer preference. Near record feed supplies will permit substantial increases in livestock output.

Large commercial stocks of staple foods are available for distribution during coming months, and additional supplies of dairy products and some other foods procured by USDA under price support programs are also a part of the total supply. Imports of food next year probably will be at least as large as in any year since 1941, but exports of U.S. food may show some further decline.

Although the armed forces will buy much more food for their own use in 1951, military takings of food during the coming year are not likely to amount to more than about three or four percent of total U.S. food utilization, unless the world political situation should necessitate much larger U.S. armed forces than are now planned for 1951. Therefore, food supplies for civilian consumption will not only reach a new high in total but are likely to be somewhat higher on a per person basis than in the past two or three years.

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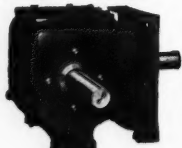
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On Livestock Feeding

QUESTION: Will cattle and sheep producers profit by feeding supplemental cottonseed and cake this winter?

ANSWER: Comments on experience and experiment station results by livestock specialists.

"Livestock Weekly" Editorial says: "There are too many beef herds that are hitting well below 50 percent on calf crops. In most cases, a protein supplement will go a long way in balancing the ration of the wintering cow, and upping the calf crop."

Clemson Livestock Specialist J. T. Graves points out that beef cows being wintered on dry roughages will do much better in maintaining their weight and will produce heavier, stronger calves when fed about two pounds of cottonseed meal daily.

Colorado A. & M. Livestock Specialist Ford Daugherty points out that in the fall, even before winter sets in, cake is needed by beef herds to supply both protein and phosphorus which is deficient in mature grasses.

Florida Experiment Station pointed out that surveys show Florida cattle usually lose 100 to 200 pounds in the winter just before calving time and that such cows are not in condition to produce and nurse a strong, healthy calf. They recommended feeding two pounds of cottonseed meal, daily, to maintain condition.

California Experiment Station reported that when supplemental feed (mostly cottonseed cake) was given the beef herd, "The combined production increase due to calf crop and weaning weight was 105 pounds more calf weight per breeding cow over the unsupplemented herd; an amount sufficient to return two dollars for every one spent for supplementary feed (mostly cottonseed cake)."

Louisiana Livestock Specialist W. T. Cobb estimates that cattle deaths in the winter are costing Louisiana farmers \$1,000,000 annually. He says that experiments at LSU prove that feeding cows some roughage and one to two pounds of cottonseed meal will prevent these death losses and return a material net profit.

Nebraska Experiment Station showed that "One pound of cottonseed cake per head, daily, as a supplement to prairie hay, produced 184 pounds of gain during a 170 day wintering period as compared with only 25 pounds of gain for heifers fed hay alone."

Dr. Howard Welch, head of veterinary science at Montana State College, said that under certain conditions of phosphorus deficiency "No salt-mixed supplement can be used that will carry enough phosphorus to correct a deficiency. In such case, some high protein supplement must be used" to provide additional phosphorus. Cottonseed meal and cake are high in phosphorus.

Kansas State College showed that cottonseed cake profitably increased gains of steers on mature grass. When fed at the rate of 1½ pounds, per head daily, "Cake was responsible for 96 pounds extra gain per steer in 88 days. In other words, each pound of cottonseed cake fed

resulted in approximately ¾ pound extra gain."

Montana Livestock Specialist E. P. Orcutt said, "Ewe lambs carried over in the fall for breeding the following year are slow to start eating pellets and even hay when it is first offered. Often the first blizzard in December or January causes a serious shrink before they are on feed. They should be 'trained' to eat supplemental feed in the fall immediately after weaning."—Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association.

• Each person in the U.S. eats about 146 pounds of meat a year. Total meat consumption for the nation is about 20 billion pounds a year—or 50 million pounds a day.

Borden Names A. C. Smith Administrative Assistant

Arthur C. Smith has been appointed administrative assistant to Edward M. O'Connor, executive vice-president and general manager of Borden's Soy Processing Co., soybean oil mill operators with headquarters at Waterloo, Iowa, it has been announced by Charles F. Kieser, vice-president in charge of the Borden company's special products division.

Smith has had many years of experience in soybean sales and purchasing. He was formerly with Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

• About 16 percent of the weight of the average butcher hog is made into lard.



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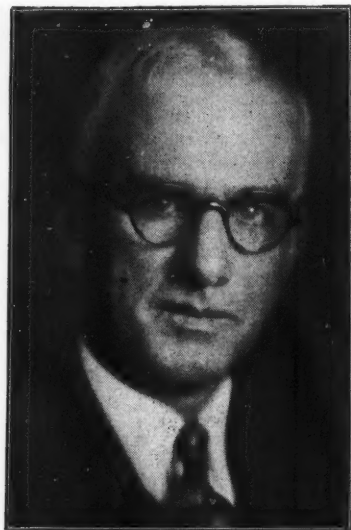
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W. A. Sherman, Houston Oil Mill Executive, Dies Nov. 8

W. A. Sherman of Houston, Texas, one of the country's pioneer cottonseed crushers, died Nov. 8 after a brief illness. He was president of the South Texas Cotton Oil Company, which operates mills at



W. A. SHERMAN

Austin, Brownsville, Corpus Christi, Harlingen, Hearne, Houston, Robstown, Taylor, and Victoria, Texas, and refineries and shortening plants at Houston and San Antonio.

Funeral services were held at Houston Nov. 10. He is survived by his wife; a daughter, Mrs. Joiner Cartwright, Beaumont, Texas; two grandchildren, Bettie Cartwright and Joiner Cartwright, Jr., Beaumont; and two sisters, Miss Josephine Sherman and Miss Bessie Sherman, Riverside, Ill.

Mr. Sherman, who was born Feb. 8, 1878, at Riverside, Ill., got his first job in the oil mill business at Houston in 1903, with the Roberts Cotton Oil Mill. He and R. F. Crow went into partnership in 1910 and in July of that year bought the Roberts mill in Houston, changing the name to South Texas Cotton Oil Company. Later, Mr. Sherman was named president of the company and Mr. Crow became chairman of the board, the office he now occupies with the organization. South Texas Cotton Oil Company has been affiliated with the Wesson Oil and Snowdrift Co., Inc., since 1932.

Mr. Crow began his career in the oil mill industry in 1893 with the North Carolina Cotton Oil Co., at Wilmington. He was assistant general manager of the National Cotton Oil Company at Houston when he and Mr. Sherman went into business together.

They worked side by side in the South Texas Cotton Oil Company for a few months longer than 40 years. The character of the men and an insight into the way they did business are well illustrated in this excerpt from an article entitled "Crow and Sherman of Houston," which was published in the Feb. 23, 1946 issue of this publication:

"By that time (1917) the men were well-seasoned mill owners. They had had their ups and downs like everybody else, and had acquired perhaps a harder outer shell, a tougher armor against the natural problems that spring out of nowhere to plague men in business.

"Even so, in 1917 there were men who, like many today, accepted a man's word as his bond, and they made business deals that were not only born in conversation, but were consummated in it, with no written record of agreement being made. Something like this happened to Mr. Crow and Mr. Sherman in 1917.

"In that year they went to Dallas to attend a meeting between oil men and cattlemen, and while there they went to some of these cattlemen who owned another mill in South Texas and said they wanted to buy it. They told the owners they would pay so much cash and the balance in so many months. An oil mill in those days still cost a lot of money, enough, in fact, to make you think the men who wanted to make the deal would go to their lawyers, instruct them carefully, step out of the picture when a price was agreed on and let the lawyers draw up the carefully prepared papers, pass over the initial payment and be oh so meticulous in seeing that every word and point of punctuation was ship-shape.

"It wasn't done that way, not at all. How much do you want, Crow and Sher-

man asked. Well, such-and-such an amount, came the answer. Well, we suppose that's all right. What do you think, Sherman? Let's buy it. We'll buy it, they said. Sold. That's all. No lawyers, no papers, nothing—not a single word written down on anything. No record of any kind—only the solemn word of men who were honest and who had great faith in each other.

"The mill was bought . . . but that's not the whole story. That same day, or perhaps it was the following day, others went to our cattlemen friends and said they wanted to buy the mill. We will pay you so much for it, they said. What they offered was a sum several thousand dollars in excess of the amount Mr. Crow and Mr. Sherman agreed to pay. We can't sell to you, said the cattlemen. Why? Well, we sold the mill a few hours ago to some other men; you boys are a little late. We're sorry. Now it would have been an easy matter, with no papers having been signed, for the cattlemen to forget the first deal and pick up the difference—but the deal had been made, the word of honest men had been given, and the first buyers were safe."

Mr. Sherman received the highest honors his state and national associations are able to bestow. He was president of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association in 1911-12 and in 1930-31 served as president of the National Cottonseed Products Association.

Mr. Sherman was loved and deeply respected by his associates and friends in and out of the oil mill industry. He served that industry long and he served it well. It will long remember him as one of its strongest and most loyal members.

November 1 Cotton Report

A crop of 9,945,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight indicated by conditions as of Nov. 1 is 76,000 bales above that indicated a month earlier. All states west of the Mississippi River except Missouri show improvement in prospective production, while in all states east of the River production is turning out below earlier expectations. Ginnings prior to Nov. 1 are reported by the Bureau of the Census at 6,459,000 bales compared with 9,540,000 bales for 1949 and 10,437,000 for 1948.

State	Acreage for Harvest 1950 (Prelim.)	Lint Yield Per Harvested Acre			Production (Ginnings) ¹ 500-lb. gross wt. bales		
		Average 1950-1948	1949	Indicated 1950	Average 1949-1948	1949 Crop	1950 Crop Indicated Nov. 1
	Thousand Acres	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Thous. bales	Thous. bales	Thous. bales
Missouri	428	442	378	303	373	462	270
Virginia	25	378	305	96	23	20	5
N. Carolina	556	373	259	147	578	466	170
S. Carolina	863	321	209	228	738	554	410
Georgia	1,151	248	181	213	769	604	510
Florida	83	162	153	204	13	16	14
Tennessee	640	378	365	319	541	633	425
Alabama	1,303	272	226	214	912	852	580
Mississippi	2,043	330	261	315	1,653	1,487	1,340
Arkansas	1,664	344	309	319	1,393	1,632	1,105
Louisiana	749	269	298	276	536	650	430
Oklahoma	967	164	225	112	502	610	225
Texas	6,912	170	266	205	2,729	6,040	2,950
New Mexico	185	498	428	506	133	276	195
Arizona	288	433	649	713	188	543	428
California	609	600	634	694	501	1,268	880
Other States ²	13	418	363	288	16	15	8
United States	18,429	261.3	284.0	259.0	11,599	16,128	9,945
Amer. Egypt. ³	109.5	299	346	260	27.8	4.0	59.3
Texas	45.5	464	352	222	44.4	1.5	21.0
New Mexico	16.5	319	384	291	3.4	1.8	10.0
Arizona	47.0	265	327	286	20.4	1.3	28.0
All other	.5	—	—	288	—	—	.3

¹Allowances made for interstate movement of seed cotton for ginning. ²Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Nevada. ³Included in state and U.S. Totals. ⁴Short-time average.

People in The Press

(Continued from Page 18)

test winners who received prizes from J. E. Moses, secretary of the state crushers' association, in the absence of President H. G. Ray, Jr., were: Eugene Hodge, state and District 4; J. T. Holt, District 1; Lynward Hutcheson, District 2; and William Wages, District 3. Page 50.

• James Thomas (Jim) Gant, pioneer Wichita Falls, Texas, ginner and oil mill operator, former president of Texas crushers, dies Nov. 1. Page 18.

• Damages amounting to \$75,000 are estimated by Roy Flowers after fire destroyed his gin at Mattson, Miss. Page 43.

• Addison W. Arnold, retired ginner at Snyder, Texas, and former partner of W. J. Ely and L. G. Ely, dies Oct. 25. Survivors include his wife and two daughters, Mrs. Eva Nell May and Mrs. Vera Wallace. Page 43.

• W. A. Sherman, president of South Texas Cotton Oil Co., Houston, dies Nov. 8. He was a former president of Texas crushers and NCPA and a long-time associate of R. F. Crow. Page 38.

• New vice-president in charge of research for Allis-Chalmers is Dr. H. K. Ihrig, President Walter Geist announces. Page 43.

• Planing the program for the National Agricultural Aviation Conference at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 19-20 are Charley Rose and Herb Graham, Flying Farmers; Dr. Lippert S. Ellis, Arkansas Experiment Station; George Childress, CAA; M. C. Enright, Gulf Oil; and Leonard Lett, Cotton Council. Page 39.

Agricultural Aviation Meeting Feb. 19-20

The National Agricultural Aviation Conference will hold its third annual meeting at the Hotel Peabody in Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 19-20, 1951, according to an announcement by Charley Rose, Roseland, Ark., program chairman. Rose is president of the National Flying Farmers Association, which is sponsoring the conference in cooperation with the National Cotton Council and other interested agencies.

One of the primary objectives of the meeting is to review—for the benefit of the agricultural aviation companies—the latest developments in agricultural research. These concerns are engaged in such activities as seeding pastures and forest lands, distributing fertilizer, poisoning insects and other pests, applying herbicides to kill weeds, and spraying or dusting defoliant to cause cotton to shed its leaves.

Conferees will include representatives of agricultural aviation companies, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, USDA, agricultural chemical companies, land-grant colleges and other interested organizations.

Listed on the program committee appointed by Rose are Herb Graham, Oklahoma City, Okla., executive secretary, National Flying Farmers Association; Dr. Lippert S. Ellis, Fayetteville, Ark., director, Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station; George Childress, Washington, D. C., director, educational division, CAA; M. C. Enright, New Orleans,

La., assistant general manager, Gulf Oil Corporation; and Leonard Lett, Memphis, National Cotton Council.

British Raw Cotton Prices Are Raised

The British Raw Cotton Commission revised its raw cotton prices to British mills in mid-October, according to K. M. Greaves, American Consulate, Manchester, England. Prices of practically all growths and qualities of cotton were increased. It is assumed in Manchester that the main reasons for the changes are the decision in the U.S. to restrict exports, and the continued price rises in other growths.

American-type cottons were advanced in the new price lists by 2.3 cents per pound. Some East African varieties were

increased by 2.6 to four cents, and certain West African varieties by 2.6 cents per pound. Egyptian varieties were raised by amounts ranging from 5.5 cents to 11 cents per pound, the highest increase being in Zagora. It is notable that the longer Egyptian staples are now rather cheaper in price than the shorter staples.

Initial surprise at the increase in prices of American cotton at a time when prices were falling in the U.S. gave place to a recognition of the fact that the curtailment of American exports is to the advantage of the U.S. consumer, while for foreign consumers it implies a smaller supply and at the same time will add to the buying competition for supplies of substitute growths. The outlook for the desired continuity of supply of the qualities of cotton required by spinners is seen to be very much worse.



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USDA Announces Peanut Controls

■ Farmers to vote Dec. 14 on 650,000 ton marketing quota. National allotment is set at 1,771,117 acres.

A marketing quota of 650,000 tons of 1951-crop peanuts and a national allotment of 1,771,117 acres have been announced by USDA. The Department also announced that referendum on market-

ing quotas for the 1951, 1952 and 1953 crops will be held Dec. 14.

The national marketing quota of 650,000 tons for 1951 represents the quantity of peanuts equal to the average quantity harvested for nuts during the five years 1945-49, adjusted for current trends and prospective demand conditions. This is the basis required by law for computing the peanut marketing quota. The Department points out that the decline in domestic use of peanuts for commercial edible purposes in recent years is not expected to be offset entirely by population increase and increased military requirements.

The national acreage allotment for 1951, less one percent reserve for new farms, is apportioned to states in accordance with provisions of Section 358(c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. The allotment increases provided by Public Law 471 were applicable only to the 1950 crop and cannot be considered in prorating national acreage allotments in subsequent years.

Acreage allotments by states with comparisons for 1950 are:

	Acreage Allotment	
	1950	1951
Alabama	274,907	229,535
Arizona	960	801
Arkansas	5,473	4,570
California	1,257	1,050
Florida	73,236	61,149
Georgia	701,400	585,638
Louisiana	2,506	2,092
Mississippi	9,272	7,742
Missouri	279	233
New Mexico	5,959	4,975
North Carolina	225,702	188,451
Oklahoma	183,600	153,298
South Carolina	18,375	15,342
Tennessee	4,766	3,979
Texas	451,200	376,732
Virginia	141,108	117,819
Total apportioned to states	2,100,000	1,753,406
Maximum reserve for new farms		17,711
Total, United States	2,100,000	1,771,117

The acreage allotment established for each state will be apportioned among individual peanut producing farms within the state. State, county and community PMA committees will be utilized in

establishing individual farm allotments under regulations approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Under existing legislation, a producer may grow and pick and thresh peanuts from acreage in excess of his farm allotment without affecting his eligibility for price support on the peanuts produced on the allotted acreage if the total picked and threshed acreage of peanuts for the farm for 1951 is not greater than the 1947 picked and threshed acreage of peanuts for the farm and the peanuts produced on the acreage in excess of the allotment are delivered for crushing for oil to agencies designated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The price to be paid the producer for the oil peanuts (produced on excess acreage) will be the equivalent of the prevailing market value of peanut oil and meal, less the estimated storing, handling, selling and crushing costs.

All farmers who were engaged in the production of peanuts in 1950 on a farm on which more than one acre of peanuts was harvested will be eligible to vote in the referendum on peanut marketing quotas for the 1951, 1952 and 1953 crops to be held Thursday, Dec. 14. These farmers include tenants, sharecroppers and owners who share in the proceeds of the 1950 crop. A two-thirds favorable vote in the referendum is required for quotas to be in effect.

In a referendum held in 1947, farmers voted marketing quotas into effect for the 1948, 1949 and 1950 crops. However, because of a shortage of fats and oils in 1948, the Secretary of Agriculture suspended quotas for that year. Quotas were in effect for the 1949 and 1950 crops.

For the 1949 crop the marketing quota was 850 thousand tons and the national acreage allotment was 2,628,970 acres. For the 1950 crop the quota was 643,000 tons and the national allotment announced by USDA Nov. 30, 1949, was 2,100,000 acres.

Following the Department's announcement of quotas and allotment for 1950, Congress (in 1950) enacted Public Law 471 which provides, among other things, that for 1950 the peanut acreage allotment for any state shall not be reduced by a percentage larger than the percentage by which the 1950 national acreage allotment is below the 1949 national acreage allotment. The effect of this was to increase by 100,194 acres the state allotments which had been announced by the Department on Nov. 30, 1949. Public Law 471 also provides that this additional acreage shall not be taken into account in establishing future acreage allotments.

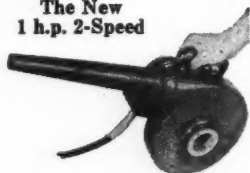
Woodworth Heads Exchange

R. C. Woodworth, vice-president of Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis oil mill operators, has been elected president of the Minneapolis Grain Exchange for 1950-51. He was advanced from first vice-president of the exchange, Philip S. Duff, vice-president, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., also Minneapolis oil mill operators, was reelected a director of the exchange.

• Farm people make up about 20 percent of total U.S. population, receive about 10 percent of the national income and raise nearly half the nation's children. In 1948, the average per capita net income of farm people was \$909, compared with a non-farm average of \$1,569.

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Search Is Underway for

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■ **Hoblitzelle Award will go to person who has made most important contribution to agriculture in past two years. Winner to get \$5000 cash prize and gold medal.**

With appointment of a Texas regional committee to administer the Hoblitzelle National Award in Agricultural Sciences for the area, the hunt for the "Man of the Past Two Years" in American agriculture is underway.

The Award, which will be made biennially commencing in 1951, through the Karl Hoblitzelle Agricultural Laboratory of the Texas Research Foundation at Renner, carries a \$5,000 cash prize and a gold medal. These will go to the person who has made the most important contribution to American agriculture within the preceding two-year period.

The find-the-man campaign will be conducted through 39 regional and three territorial committees now being set up by the Texas Research Foundation at Renner. Virtually every scientific finding of importance to agriculture which has been published within the past two years will be closely scrutinized, although only research of which the results have

been published between July 1, 1948, and July 1, 1950, will be considered. The research may have been done earlier, but publication must have occurred between these two dates.

The Texas regional committee, appointment of which was announced by Dr. C. L. Lundell, director of the Founda-

■ **HISTORICALLY**, communism has never yet made inroads in nations which enjoyed a free, dynamic, expanding economy. It has never failed to make gains in nations where the economy was static or sick. It seems clear, therefore, that our most potent democratic weapon is not a military triumph or a diplomatic coup, but rather a sound, flourishing and, above all else, a *free* economy.

CRAWFORD H. GREENWALT, *President*, E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., in a recent speech.

tion, is made up of a group of leaders of the state's agricultural and education systems.

Dr. M. T. Harrington, president of Texas A. & M. College, College Station, heads the committee as chairman. Other members are Dr. A. C. Chandler, professor of biology, Rice Institute, Houston; Dr. J. M. Coruthers, professor of agricultural economics, Prairie View A. & M. College, Prairie View College,

Texas; Dr. C. Clement French, dean of the college, Texas A. & M. College; Dr. R. D. Lewis, director of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station; Dean W. L. Stangel, school of agriculture, Texas Technological College, Lubbock, and Dr. W. Gordon Whaley, professor of botany, University of Texas, Austin.

These men, together with the members of the other 41 regional committees, will be entrusted with the job of combing the nation for suitable scientific contributors to agriculture who may rate consideration for this already widely coveted award. Its provisions and purposes have already been generally compared with those of the Nobel and Pulitzer prizes, in their fields.

Karl Hoblitzelle of Dallas, a top-ranking business leader, capitalist and philanthropist of the Southwest, is the creator of the award. In addition, he has set up two other similar prizes of \$5,000 each, and gold medals, which will go for contributions to Texas agriculture and rural life respectively, and are open only to Texans.

He defines the purpose of the national award as follows:

1. To encourage and promote scientific investigations for the solution of prevailing unsound agricultural practices, and the conditions growing out of those practices.

2. To develop well-balanced, efficient agricultural systems, adapted to the soils and climate of the respective regions.

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(Continued on Page 44)

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150 hp. 3/60/440/720 rpm, squirrel cage
125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
125 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm, squirrel cage
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DISMANTLING GIN—We offer, West Central Texas location: One excellent Continental "Paragon" steel bound press with or without Ram and Casing and Hyd. Pump. Four 80-saw Munger direct connected air blast gins with lint-flue. Four 80-saw Mitchell, double decked pressed steel extractors, with conveyors, belt Distributor, Cleaners, Transmission equipment, etc. All above at reasonable prices, subject to inspection at location.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 15-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Good well located Texas cotton gins, both in Rio Grande Valley and irrigated area of West Texas. If they are good, I have a good price on them. I can save you money. See, call or write —M. M. Phillips, P. O. Box No. 1288, phone 3-1171 or 3-3914, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—(Putting in all new 5-80 Continental outfit) will sell 5-70 Continental Brush f-3 gin stands, (latest type double moting) and Double X Extractor Feeders with all steel conveyor distributor and change bale valves. Also Lint Flue. All equipment only three years old. — ABEL GIN, OLMITO, TEXAS.

Theme of Conference: Insect Control in A Cotton Crisis

"Insect Control in a Cotton Crisis" will be the theme of the fourth annual Cotton Insect Control Conference which will be held in Memphis at the Hotel Peabody Dec. 7-8. Emphasis will be on the role of cotton insect control in the all-out effort to produce 16 million bales of cotton during 1951.

Discussion will center on some of the major problems facing farmers in protecting their 1951 cotton crop against such pests as the boll weevil, pink bollworm, aphid, bollworm, fleahopper, leafworm and other marauders.

The cotton insecticide supply outlook, problems in providing adequate stocks of pesticides, equipment and application techniques, inter-relationship of insect control, defoliation and cultural practices, and the utilization of weather forecasts in cotton production are among topics listed on the two-day program.

A summary of cotton insect control research across the Cotton Belt in 1950 will be presented by entomologists from the four major cotton producing areas—the Southeast, Mid-South, Southwest and Far West.

Entomologists at the final session will issue recommendations for their respective states, explaining in detail procedures for controlling cotton insects in

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Three used Carver Linters, must be in good condition.—T. E. Armour, Box 166, Marana, Arizona.

Personnel Ads

WANTED: Mechanic for general maintenance, familiar with oil mill and gin work, state age, references and experience.—Write Box "FF," care of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

ALL STEEL BUILDINGS for cotton industry—warehouses, cottonseed houses and gin buildings.—Marvin E. Mitchell Construction Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas. Phone C-6615.

FOR SALE—Cheap—1 Right Hand P H Murray Press. Two 100 HP Fairbanks Morse, Style V engines.—Indianapolis Gins, Chickasha, Oklahoma. Phone LD 26.

FOR SALE—40 H.P. Tips Oil Engine complete with clutch, Air Compressor, two 500 gallon Fuel Tanks, if wanted. In good running condition—can be seen in operation. Price \$400.00.—Seidel Bros., Brenham, Texas.

FOR SALE—Cottonseed delinting plant, grain elevator, and custom mill, located in southwest Oklahoma. A year round business. The elevator handled a total of 270 carloads of grain the last four years. Business is reasonably priced. Have good reason for selling.—Write J. W. Goode, Mangum, Okla.

1951. Suggested insecticides, rates and methods of application, and time for poisoning will be included in the recommendations.

Speakers will include representatives of the insecticide industry, the experiment stations and extension services, as well as federal entomologists.

Quality of Inspected Soybeans Declines

The quality of soybeans marketed in September was the lowest of any month since September 1943, due largely to moisture content of new crop soybeans, according to reports to USDA. Only 49 percent graded No. 2 or better compared with 73 percent in August and 70 percent the September average of the 10 years 1941-50. Seventy-eight percent graded No. 2 or better for the entire season compared with 75 percent the preceding year and 68 percent the 10-year average.

Inspected receipts of soybeans in September were double those in August and above average, totaling 2,770 cars compared with 1,339 cars in August and 2,053 cars the 10-year average. Receipts for the season totaled 98,653 cars compared with 112,825 cars the preceding year and 77,069 cars the 10-year average.

Inspections of soybeans in September included the equivalent of six cars inspected as cargo lots and truck receipts equal to about 66 cars.

1951 Feeding Practices Is Silver Anniversary Edition

This week the cottonseed oil mills in the Belt took their first look at the 1951 Feeding Practices issued by the Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association. It is appropriately called the Silver Anniversary Edition, since it marks the twenty-fifth year of service to the oil mills and the livestock industry by the educational arm of the National Association.

In the preface to the 1951 edition of this now famous booklet, the Educational Service says: "Twenty-five years ago, the cottonseed crushing industry established the Educational Service to aid livestock progress.

"Seeking always to encourage practices that are sound and economical for the farmer, ranchman and feeder, we have enjoyed full cooperation from research, teaching, extension and livestock leaders whose experience has been our guide.

"Our Silver Anniversary brings a deep appreciation of these friends who work for a better agriculture. Gains of the past are a sound foundation upon which to build and offer visions of far greater progress in the future. To this goal, we dedicate the 1951 Feeding Practices."

As has been done so effectively in previous editions, the 1951 version of this valuable booklet is excellently illustrated with photographs to give it a high score in readability; but the heart of the 1951 Feeding Practices is the sound, practical information it provides the livestock feeder to make the most efficient use of feeding rations.

The oil mills have ample reason to be proud of the great contribution their Educational Service is making to livestock progress through the medium of this carefully prepared booklet. The Educational Service staff in the Dallas office and the three capable field representatives are to be congratulated for making this booklet available to the livestock industry.

The mills are urged to give the 1951 edition wide distribution among their customers, county agents, vocational and veterans' agriculture teachers and others.

Copies are available at \$10 per hundred, plus shipping costs, from the Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association, 618 Wilson Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas. Mailing envelopes are 40 cents per hundred, plus shipping costs.

Dr. Ihrig Heads Research At Allis-Chalmers

Walter Geist, president of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wisc., has announced the election of Dr. H. K. Ihrig as vice-president in charge of research effective Nov. 15.

In announcing the appointment, Geist said, "Allis-Chalmers has vastly increased its research program and its research facilities. We have ventured into such divergent fields as medical research and advanced metallurgy, with particular emphasis in recent months on the beneficiation of low grade ore or taconite for our ever-expanding demands for steel. The addition of Dr. Ihrig to our staff will permit us to expand and intensify our work in research."

A. W. Arnold, Retired Snyder Ginner, Dies

Funeral services were held Oct. 26 at Snyder, Texas, for Addison W. Arnold, 58, retired ginner, who died unexpectedly Oct. 25 in a Lubbock hospital.

Arnold had been a partner of W. J. Ely and L. G. Ely in the ginning business at Slaton and Lamesa. Later he and the Ely brothers were partners in the Ely, Arnold and Ely gin at Snyder, now the Paymaster gin there, until he retired two years ago.

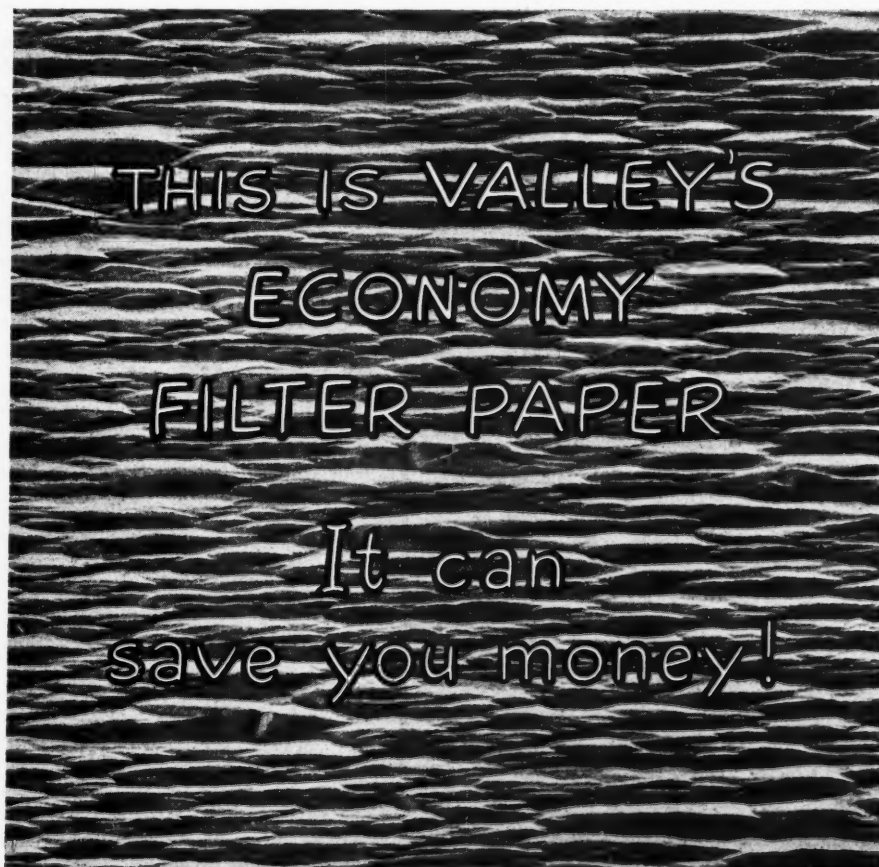
Survivors include his wife; two daughters, Mrs. Eva Nell May of Midland and Mrs. Vera Wallace of Wichita Falls; and three grandchildren.

Flowers Gin at Mattson, Miss., Burns

The Roy Flowers gin at Mattson, Miss., was destroyed Nov. 3 by fire believed to have started in a bale of cotton. Damages were estimated at \$75,000 by Flowers, who said he carried only \$17,000 in insurance.

Ten bales of cotton on the gin platform were also destroyed. The Clarksdale Fire Department saved the nearby seedhouse, which contained between 600 and 700 tons of planting seed.

• Complete mechanization of cotton production from seedbed preparation through storage and ginning is the goal of a program in which 15 Cotton Belt states are cooperating with USDA.



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Top Contributor

(Continued from Page 41)

the importance of agriculture in the nation's economy. This, in turn, may bring a resultant upswing in basic agricultural research, for the long-range betterment of rural life.

The regional committeemen will consider contributions in the following scientific fields: agronomy, bacteriology, biochemistry, biology, all phases of botany, chemistry, entomology, forestry, genetics, nutrition, soil science, veterinary science and zoology.

The committee has discretion to go outside these fields for a nominee if they consider it desirable to do so. Also, they

are not confined to nominations within the geographical borders of their own region. The "regional" nature of their personnel is to make sure that all parts of the country are covered, in the hunt for the scientist meriting the award.

The committee may not consider creed, color, nationality, age, branch of science or affiliation with scientific or scholastic organizations, under terms of the plan. Committeemen are eligible for nominations, but if nominated will be replaced as committeemen in the interest of proper consideration being given to their qualifications. Nominations may be received both from within and without the membership of the committee, including any individual or agency.

After all the nominations are in, the regional committee will screen them, and obtain and sift any additional supporting evidence that may be pertinent to the claims. It then will make, not later than next Feb. 15, a report listing its top three contenders for the award, to the advisory committee of the Texas Research Foundation. This report will rank these three in the order of the merits of their contributions. The advisory committee, which will utilize the services of the Texas Research Foundation's staff and other appropriate counsel as needed, will further narrow the choices of all regional committees to nominations which are recommended to the awards committee for selection of the recipient of the award.

The awards committee will be named by the trustees of the Hoblitzelle Foundation, and will consist of nationally recognized scientists, agricultural leaders and laymen. Public award will be made next May, at the annual open house of the Texas Research Foundation. The Hoblitzelle Foundation was set up several years ago to administer bequests and philanthropies of Mr. Hoblitzelle.

• About three-fourths of the livestock in the U.S. is produced in states which are west of the Mississippi River. But two-thirds of the people in the U.S. live east of the Mississippi River.

3,700 Head of Livestock Shown at Texas Fair

With the Mid-Century Exposition of the 1950 State Fair of Texas entered in the records as the greatest state fair ever held, Ray W. Wilson, manager of the livestock department, announced that 3,700 head of livestock were shown during the 16-day run of the Fair. The dates were Oct. 7-22. Attendance was 2,176,519.

The total number of livestock shown in 1950 represents an increase of 618 head over the number shown in 1949. Included in the tally were 423 head beef cattle, 931 dairy cattle (including 544

16,000,000 Bales And the Bear

*The engineers have caught the bear.
We've got her by the tail.
We're gonna raise this cotton crop.
Even if you birds fail.*

*We're gonna get our land in shape.
Prepare the seed bed right;
We'll treat the lousy seed you bring
To kill the bugs and blight.*

*We'll chop and cultivate the stuff,
While knowing that you lugs,
Will give us insect poisons
That won't even faze the bugs.*

*But we'll get the job done anyway,
And, Bud, we'll gin it right.
We'll sell and get the dough right off
Without worrying half the night.*

*We could spin and weave it too;
There's never a job we shirk.
But the marketing folks would give us hell
For the guys we'd put out of work.*

*So this we say in modesty,
As we this crisis meet,
It's O.K., boys, to ride our backs,
But please don't drag your feet.*

(It may be denied, but the foregoing poetry is reputed to have been written by a more imaginative member of the Engineering Committee during the course of the Oct. 19-20 regional meeting in Memphis of the Southern Directors of Extension.—ED.)

Jerseys in the All American Jersey show and Junior Jersey Exposition), 680 swine, 246 sheep, 90 Angora goats, 107 quarter horses, 72 Palomino horses, 122 American saddle horses and 1,109 junior livestock (steers, lambs and barrows).

Educational features of the 1950 State Fair drew more than 92,000 4-H Club boys and girls, Future Farmers and Future Homemakers on Oct. 7, opening day. All junior auction sales were termed successful, with records being set on average price paid to junior exhibitors. Sales included junior livestock, junior market broiler and junior market turkey.

The All American Jersey Show and Junior Jersey Exposition drew exhibitors from 16 states and was the greatest dairy breed cattle show ever held in Texas.

Plans are already in the making for the 1951 livestock show which will feature the National Hereford Show offering \$25,000 in premiums.

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Canadian Oilseed Outlook:

Production Increases, but Supplies Are Still Short

• **Flaxseed, soybean acreages increase, while sunflower seed and rapeseed production drops sharply. Demand for vegetable oils is expected to continue strong during 1950-51 marketing year.**

• **Flaxseed**—Canadian flaxseed acreage in 1950 is estimated at 547,000 acres, a 70 percent increase from the 322,500 acres harvested in 1949, unofficial reports to USDA indicate. This compares with the 1935-39 average of 307,000 acres and the 1943-47 average of 1,549,000 acres.

The Sept. 15 crop report indicated an average yield of nine bushels per acre, with total production estimated at 4,911,000 bushels. (Production in 1949 was only 2,284,000 bushels.) However, it is expected that heavy frost damage in the Prairie provinces will reduce earlier 1950 crop estimates considerably. Heavy frosts, particularly in Saskatchewan, damaged the late crop and yields are expected to be much lower than originally forecast. Trade sources indicate that production may be closer to 4,000,000 bushels.

Increased flaxseed acreage this year followed the very small 1949 crop. The flaxseed carry-over from the 1948 crop was over 10,000,000 bushels, and with an uncertain market and the absence of price support 1949 plantings were sharply curtailed. The situation looked better at the beginning of the 1950 planting season when the acreage was increased.

The marketing situation and outlook for flaxseed in Canada have changed markedly over the past year. Although the 1950-51 marketing year, beginning on Aug. 1, opened with a carry-over in excess of 4,000,000 bushels, it was all disposed of before the new crop began to move to market. The bulk of this carry-over was sold by the Wheat Board to Belgium at a reported price of \$3.50 (U.S. \$3.18) per bushel, f.o.b. Fort William.

Canadian crushers were short of flaxseed in the period immediately preceding marketing of the current crop. It is reported that they were buying U.S. flaxseed on a hand-to-mouth basis until the Canadian crop came in.

Producers sold the 1949 crop on a free market basis with a voluntary pool for those who wished to use Wheat Board facilities. However, most of the crop did not go into the voluntary pool. The 1950 crop also is being marketed on a completely free basis but without the voluntary pool arrangement.

Average sales price for the 1949-50 crop was between \$3.65 and \$3.75 (U.S. \$3.31 and \$3.41) per bushel, No. 1 C. W. Fort William, and the mid-October price at Winnipeg was about the same.

On the basis of annual domestic requirements of from 5.5 to six million bushels, it would appear that the Canadian flaxseed market will be in a tight supply position. There will be little Canadian flaxseed available for export from now on, and it is expected that the year will end with a very small carry-over.

• **Soybeans**—Canadian soybean acreage in 1950 again reached a new record. There were 142,000 acres planted in 1950 compared with 103,800 acres in 1949, an increase of 36 percent. This compares with an average of 9,714 acres during 1935-39 and 47,600 acres during 1942-47.

Despite much lower yields, the increase in acreage is expected to result in a soybean harvest of approximately 3,096,000 bushels compared with 2,605,000 in 1949.

All current Canadian soybean production is confined to the province of Ontario, and new varieties have permitted the extension of acreage over wider areas within the region. These new varieties are characterized by early maturity and are adaptable to central and eastern Ontario in addition to the primary area in the Southwestern part of the province. It is estimated that over 70 percent of the soybean acreage is planted to new Canadian varieties. In addition to new varieties, the widespread growing of soybeans has been stimulated by better prices, an increased market and more general use of combines.

(Continued on Page 49)



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USDA, Illinois U. Study Soybean Marketing

A study of the handling of Illinois-grown soybeans from the time the harvested beans leave the farmer until they reach the processor has just been completed by USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with the University of Illinois. A report of the study is called "Marketing Channels and Margins for Soybeans and Soybean Products in Illinois, October 1947-September 1949."

Over one-third of the nation's soybean harvest comes from Illinois. This crop, little known in this country before 1925 except for forage, has grown to major importance in recent years. The report shows how Illinois farmers disposed of their soybeans in 1947 and 1948, to whom the soybeans were sold by country elevators and the prices for soybeans in the two years studied.

Country elevators—which handle about 96 percent of the soybeans sold from Illinois farms—got a margin of about 13.6 cents per bushel, gross, for soybeans they handled in 1947 and about eight cents per bushel in 1948. The elevators' margin was more in 1947, mainly because the "fortuitous" price gain (increase in price after purchase) was over four cents a bushel in 1947 as compared with seven-tenths of a cent in 1948. Dealers operating between the country elevator and the processor received gross margins of two cents per bushel.

According to the report, the handling of soybeans has become a large part of the country elevator business in Illinois. As is true in many new industries that have not established a routine system of marketing, speculative gains and losses are important considerations to operators. At the elevators studied, handling charges per bushel were greater on soybeans and larger speculative gains per bushel were realized than on other grains handled. In addition, the country elevators received significant income from soybean storage.

The soybean marketing research was financed with Research and Marketing Act funds. Copies of the report are available from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Carryover Corn Stocks Are Largest on Record

The 859 million bushels of old corn in all storage positions on Oct. 1, 1950, are likely the largest carryover stocks of record. They are the largest in the eight years of comparable data, and probably are larger than on any Oct. 1 prior to 1943 as well.

Farm stocks of over 485 million bushels of corn are only the fourth largest for the date. However, the sum of farm stocks plus the 253 million bushels owned by Commodity Credit Corporation and stored in its own storages this year is considerably larger than the comparable quantity on Oct. 1 of any other year except 1949.

Stocks of 80½ million bushels in interior mills and elevators are largest for the date in the eight years of record. Terminal stocks of 40 million bushels are largest for Oct. 1 since 1940. The off-farm total of 374 million bushels makes up a much larger proportion of the total than usual.

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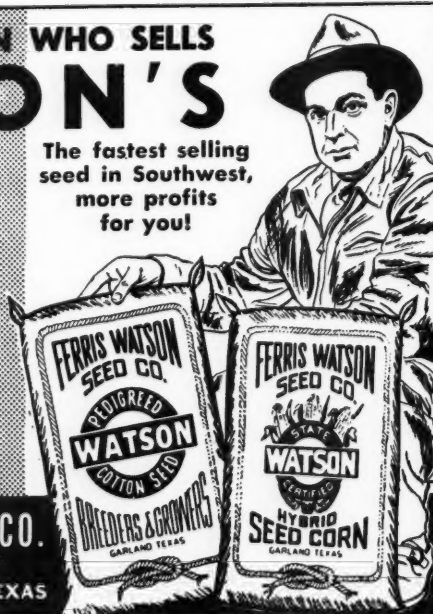
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Delta Farmer Believes in Balanced Farm Program

Even 40-cent cotton fails to keep T. M. Simmons, 1,800-acre farmer of Humphrey County, Mississippi, from planning further expansion of his hog, beef cattle, grazing crops and soybean enterprises.

Labor needed for cotton was his immediate reason for shifting hundreds of acres to pasture and grain which require much less labor. But in the long run he is keeping in step with the growth of local marketing opportunities for a variety of farm products in the Belzoni area.

He is highly pleased, for instance, with 600 acres of soybeans, a crop he planted for the first time this year. Soybeans were harvested with his new combine of the large type used in the rice growing areas, and were trucked directly to a Belzoni elevator where moisture testing, other grading services and storage is available.

"I don't think you can give our county agent too much praise for what he has done," Simmons declared.

County Agent M. E. Hill, Belzoni, has encouraged a "balanced" program, bringing supplementary enterprises to farmers of his county in the cotton-producing Delta. Cotton still accounts for 90 percent of the farm income of the area, and he has long stressed cotton improvement by both growers and ginner.

Hogging-off a corn crop is another practice Simmons tried for the first time this year.

"I don't think there is any other way to gather corn," he said.

About three dollars per bushel is the value of his near 100 bushels per acre yield of hybrid corn when marketed through hogs, he figured. Five months old hogs brought to 100 pounds weight on milk and grass can be fattened to market weight of 200 to 225 pounds in about 90 days in corn with hog supplement and salt available, he said.

He has 140 hogs of his own and he and his brother, R. S. Simmons, buy and fatten feeders. He plans eventually to produce all his own feeders, disease control being one of the advantages.

Two years ago, Simmons started building improved pastures and buying beef cattle. He has 90 commercial Aberdeens-Angus, a few registered animals and some commercial cattle of other breeding.


He wants 300 head soon and is buying cows with calves at side. Selling only steers, he saves all heifers to expand the herd.

County Agent Hill helped Simmons establish on 230 acres a year-round grazing program as recommended by the Agricultural Extension Service. This includes dallis grass with white Dutch clover, fescue and ladino, and Italian rye grass with clovers. Pearl millet for summer grazing gave excellent results, Simmons reported.

Grains and Oilseeds Under Price Support

USDA announces that through September 1950 farmers had put approximately 127,776,614 bushels of 1950-crop wheat, barley, oats, rye, flaxseed, soybeans, corn and grain sorghums under CCC price support. During the same period last year the total for the same commodities was 297,948,920 bushels. This included 248,646,846 bushels of wheat.

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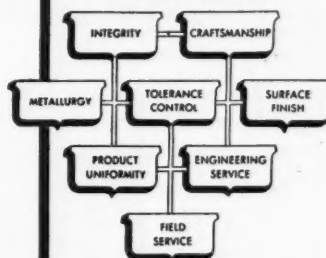
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(NOTE: Generally, cottonseed oil mill listings in the United States show officers, addresses, equipment and rail location. Many of the other vegetable oil mill listings in the United States, Canada and Latin America also give this information.)

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Weed Control Meeting to Be Held in Stockholm

Botanists from all parts of the world will exchange experiences on modern methods of chemical and biological weed control on July 21, 1951, at a one-day FAO-sponsored meeting in Stockholm, Sweden, to be held in conjunction with the Seventh International Botanical Congress. A draft working paper, "Weed Control by Growth Regulating Substances," has been drawn up by Dr. Lee Ling of FAO and will be the basis of discussion and criticism.

Since 1941 the discovery of synthetic-growth regulating substances as effective weed-killers has revolutionized the field of chemical control of weeds. Best known of these new weed-killers are 2,4-D, Methoxone, 2,4,5-T and IPC. The effects of these chemicals, however, are greatly influenced by environmental conditions as well as by the species of crops and weeds involved. Thus contradictory results from their uses have been reported by different investigators in different regions.

Weed control is now widely recognized as an economic necessity. Weeds growing among crop plants compete with them for water, nutrients and sunlight. Weeds reduce the yield of crops and increase the cost of production; many are harmful to livestock. The total annual loss to world food production from weeds alone is incalculable.

Dr. Sisson at Southern Research Laboratory

Dr. Wayne A. Sisson, cellulose expert of American Viscose Corporation, has been appointed a collaborator of the Cotton Fiber Division, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, in New Orleans to serve for a four-year period beginning Oct. 1.

The Southern Laboratory has under way in New Orleans an extensive program of research directed toward expanding the usefulness of cotton. An essential part of the research is a thorough study of physical and chemical properties of cotton lint, conducted by the Cotton Fiber Division. This work is providing basic, fundamental information on the nature of cotton fiber, leading to more efficient utilization through chemical modification and improved processing techniques.

In planning and prosecuting these fundamental investigations, the Division has the counsel of a panel of four collaborators prominent in the textile and chemical industries.

A-D-M Promotes English And Andrews

W. G. Andrews, since 1948 director of special oil sales for Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn., oil mill operators, has been elected assistant vice-president of the company, President T. L. Daniels has announced. Andrews joined the firm as a control chemist nine years ago.

President Daniels also announced that Ellis D. English, president of Commander-Larabee Milling Co. and vice-president of A-D-M, was elected to A-D-M's board of directors.

Let's Prevent Fires

■ Stressing that every bale of cotton produced in 1950 will be needed to fill the fiber requirements of the defense program, supply this country's friends overseas and meet the domestic demand, Claude L. Welch, director of production and marketing of the National Cotton Council, again has urged industrywide support of the Council's campaign to prevent cotton fires.

"The cotton industry can ill afford such losses as occurred in 1949 when an estimated \$20,000,000 worth of cotton was destroyed by fire," Welch declared.

"A recent survey has revealed that the majority of gin fires are caused by foreign materials in seed cotton. These cause sparks which ignite cotton during ginning. Small bits of burning cotton may be pressed into the bale unnoticed, resulting in a firepacked bale which is difficult to detect. This smoldering lint—if stored with normal bales—endangers thousands of dollars worth of cotton."

Cotton farmers, pickers, and all persons transporting, handling, ginning or otherwise preparing cotton for market can contribute immeasurably to the fire prevention campaign by "keeping matches, rocks and metals out of cotton," by observing the "no smoking" rule around cotton, and by keeping the premises clean in areas where cotton is being handled, Welch said.

Canadian Oilseed Outlook

(Continued from Page 45)

The current marketing situation and outlook for Canadian soybeans continue to be good. With the margarine industry operating at an even higher rate than last year (when 37,000 tons of margarine were produced), there is a ready market for all domestic soybean production. In 1949 Canadian soybean production was still less than half of total requirements (5.5 million bushels in 1949-50), and with increased demand for edible oils this year's record crop will still fall short of meeting domestic needs. Soybean imports during the 1949-50 crop year were about 2,800,000 bushels and are expected to be even larger this year. Soybean oil imports amounted to 4,800 short tons.

Soybean prices in Canada follow the U.S. market very closely. The price paid by crushers will be the U.S. price as modified by freight and currency differentials. This is, of course, due to the important role that U.S. soybeans and soybean oil play in the Canadian market and the availability of supplies in the U.S.

• **Sunflower Seed**—The 1950 sunflower seed acreage is unofficially and tentatively estimated to be about 23,000 acres, all in Manitoba. This is a sharp decline from the 60,000 acres harvested in 1949.

Severe floods in the spring materially reduced intended sunflower acreage. The crop is expected to be only 5,175 tons compared with 13,500 tons in 1949.

Sunflower seed production is concentrated in the area around a cooperative processing plant at Altona, Manitoba. This plant has increased its capacity and installed refining machinery. In the past, only crude oil was produced, but now a refined sunflower seed salad oil is being offered for sale.

With this expanded capacity, 1950 plans called for increased acreage but the Red River flood and the late spring changed the picture. The present low level of sunflower seed acreage and production is not expected to be permanent.

Marketing of the sunflower seed crop is assured. Initial payment to growers by the cooperative refinery is four cents per pound, the same as last year. The smaller-than-expected crop will be quickly crushed and marketed. There is every reason to believe that acreage will be expanded next year. There continues to be a strong demand in Canada for sunflower seed oil for shortening, manufacture and refined oil uses.

• **Rapeseed**—Canadian rapeseed acreage in 1950 was the lowest since this crop was introduced in 1943. Only 1,400 acres were sown compared with 20,000 in 1949 and 80,000 in 1948. Heavy frost in the producing area reduced yields considerably and current production is estimated at 210 tons compared with 8,500 in 1949.

Rapeseed was originally introduced in Canada to provide marine-engine lubricating oil. In the meantime the demand for rapeseed oil has declined sharply. The future of rapeseed production in Canada is uncertain and the only rapeseed crushing plant has been operating on a part-time basis. Although some rapeseed oil has been sold to Europe for margarine manufacture, there seems little prospect of an immediate revival of this crop. Unless the world fats and oils situation changes drastically, it would appear that Canadian rapeseed production will remain unimportant.

Growers were disappointed in the two

cents a pound received in 1949, and the current price is the same. This prevailing low price will probably result in a low acreage again next year.

Print Cotton Feed Bags Are Popular, Survey Reveals

Demand of farm homemakers for print cotton feed bags is higher today than ever before, a comprehensive survey conducted recently by a leading national farm magazine reveals.

The questionnaire, prepared and released by the *Progressive Farmer*, was directed to 1500 farm families in 14 southern states. According to the National Cotton Council, which cooperated in the survey, the results provided strong evidence of the print cotton bag's significant influence on feed purchases.

Eighty percent of those replying stated that they consider cotton bags as valuable as they have ever been in answering fabric needs for home sewing, while 83 percent were under the impression that the best feeds come in quality cotton bags.

Forty-four percent said they had switched dealers at one time or another to obtain more attractive prints.

More than 95 percent answered that cotton bags stored conveniently, were easy to open, and seldom ripped or tore causing a loss of feed.

Questioned as to fertilizer bags, 94 percent expressed preference for cotton with approximately the same percentage indicating willingness to pay the small initial price differential between cotton and other types of containers.

A new quality sheeting bag used in packaging fertilizer is lending forceful impetus to the farmers' preference for cotton, the National Cotton Council reports. Introduced recently in the Cotton Belt, the new bag has gained widespread popularity.

• Sixty-two percent of our meat is produced west of the Mississippi River and 69 percent of it is eaten east of it.

"THERMO-LAST" NYLON PRESS CLOTHS Cut Oil Extraction Costs

"THERMO-LAST" Nylon Press Cloths

- Outlast old-type cloths
- Practically eliminate repair work
- Handle faster, easier
- Permit use of larger cake, more oil per pressing

Other Nylon Advantages


Strong—Lightweight
Dimensional Stability
Low Moisture Absorption

SUMNER COMPANY

Mill and Offices, Columbia, South Carolina

Call our nearest representative

Robt. Burgher, Dallas, Tex. • Central Bag Co., Macon, Ga. • Mason Jackson Co., Shreveport, La.
Foreign Agent: M. Neumann & Son, Inc., 90 West Street, New York 6, N. Y.




Do you have trouble with your Cleaner choking?

Then change to V-Belt drives . . . easily adjustable, tension of belts can be changed by turning three set screws. No idlers needed.

Manufactured by **GULF BREEZE COMPANY**
2708-18 Taylor St. Dallas 1, Texas

Patent Pending

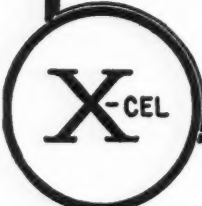


RIVERSIDE MILLS

AUGUSTA, GA.

Winners Know the Protection of the famous Riverside brand of bagging which is Durable—Economical and Uniform—full 2 lbs. to the yard.

Prompt Service from convenient warehouse stocks.
Write us or our nearest agent.



Robert Burgher, Dallas, Texas
Bolton Bagging Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Sam A. Sanders, Little Rock, Ark.
Mason Jackson Co., Shreveport, La.

141- and 176-Saw

Change-Over Equipment

**BUTTERS IMPROVED AUTOMATIC LINTER
SAW SHARPENING MACHINES FOR 141 OR 176 SAWS**

Produces More Lint Cut Per Saw

LINTER SAWS . . . DROP-FORGED STEEL RIB GRATE FALLS . . .
STEEL RAKE HEADS . . . SAW MANDRELS . . . BALL
BEARINGS . . . FLOATS . . . ALUMINUM SPACE BLOCKS

PERMANENT MAGNET BOARDS

BUTTERS MANUFACTURING CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

Awards Made to Georgia FFA Contest Winners

Winners in the Georgia FFA One-Acre Cotton Contest received prizes for their accomplishments at the annual rally of the Georgia FFA in Macon on Oct. 21.

Winners and their yields were as follows: District 1, Southwest, J. T. Holt, Adel, 2511 pounds seed cotton; District 2, Southeast, Lynward Hutcheson, Adrian, 2272 pounds; District 3, Northeast, William Wages, Dacula, 2273 pounds; District 4, Northwest, Eugene Hodges, Covington, 2644 pounds.

Each district winner was given a check for \$85 to cover his expenses to the national convention of Future Farmers in Kansas City.

H. G. Ray, Jr., Moultrie, president of the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, was to have made the awards but was unable to attend the rally at Macon. In his absence the awards were made by J. E. Moses, Atlanta, secretary of the Georgia association.

Eugene Hodges, Covington, top producer in the contest, will be given a plaque as a permanent testimonial of his achievement, in addition to the cash award.

A total of 452 boys from 80 FFA chapters took part in the contest. Moses announced at the Macon rally that the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association will sponsor the contest again in 1951.

New Product:

NEW RAT AND MOUSE KILLER HAS MANY ADVANTAGES

A new rat and mouse killer hailed as one of the safest from the human standpoint, and one which holds a promise of wiping out rodent colonies completely and permanently, is now available in the form of **BLACK LEAF** warfarin Rat and Mouse Killer.

The active ingredient in this new product, warfarin, is the new death-dealing compound developed by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation. It has been extensively tested under the supervision of federal and state agencies with outstanding results.

Tasteless and odorless, **BLACK LEAF** warfarin Rat Killer is slow acting, relying upon the effect of small quantities consumed over a period of days. Poisoned rats show no immediate effects but eventually become drowsy and begin to walk with a slow and measured gait. Finally, they die of internal hemorrhage. Others in the rodent colony are not warned of the poison—there are no convulsions and there is no dash for water.

Experience all over the country has demonstrated that, by following the simple directions on each package, excellent control can be obtained without hazard to livestock, pets, and other animals.

This effective, new product is being distributed by the makers of **BLACK LEAF** agricultural insecticides. For further information, write to Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation, 401 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.

• Our freedom and prosperity, as well as our continued world leadership, may depend upon the effectiveness with which we use and conserve our remaining land resources.

Saves \$6000 a Month

Protection Program At Central Soya

■ Industrial underwriter recommends insurance program that reduces Central Soya's from 500 policies to three.

Central Soya Company, Inc., of Fort Wayne, Ind., a leading operator in the soybean industry, has put into effect a broad protection program that enabled the company to reduce from 500 to three the number of insurance policies covering its three modern soybean oil extraction plants.

Dollarwise, it has proved a sound investment, representing a saving of approximately \$6,000 per month in insurance premiums, according to Central Soya officials.

The protection program is adaptable to most raw material processing in which inert gas may be used as a safety factor.

With emphasis on inert gas generating equipment and sprinkler systems, fire walls and doors, ventilation and other safety measures, the Central Soya program has resulted in safer working conditions at the company's three processing plants for the production of soybean oil and by-products, as well as its livestock and poultry feeds. Central Soya's processing plants are located at Decatur, Ind., Marion, Ohio, and Gibson City, Ill.

The extraction process involves the use of large amounts of an inflammable hydrocarbon solvent (hexane) in the extraction towers. The process separates the flaked bean into liquid soya oil and solid phases. Subsequent steps remove the hexane from the oil and also from the spent flakes in driers, from which the solvent is condensed and recovered.

The protection program is based on recommendations of one of the largest industrial underwriters which specializes in "superior risk" properties.

Coverage under the three insurance policies also provides for periodic variations in inventory, depending on raw materials, materials in process and finished inventory.

Central Soya installed a Roots-Connorsville inert gas generator at each of the three plants. Costing approximately \$5,000 plus installation, each generator is located in a building separate from the extraction tower itself. Inert oxygen-free gas produced by the generator is blown through the system as needed, both for shutdowns during purging operations and when the tower again is started up for the extraction function. Thus the hexane is introduced into an inert atmosphere well below the combustion range.

Norman F. Kruse, vice-president and technical director of Central Soya Company, commented: "Not only do these generators give us the additional protection required by the underwriters and desired by ourselves for our people, but they reduce to a considerable extent the down-time when towers are purged, every five or six weeks, and thus add considerable productive time for the entire plant."

The industrial underwriter's engineer observed that while this specific case applies only to the soybean processing in-

dustry, comparable problems exist in the extraction processing of other beans, nuts and vegetable products, and in the petroleum, mining and other industries. Hazards can be reduced to a great extent, he said, by adequate protective measures, with resultant simplification of insurance handling, reduced premiums and more positive insurance protection.

Julius S. Holl, Link-Belt Advertising Head, Dies

Julius S. Holl, advertising manager of Link-Belt Company for almost 40 years, died in a hospital in Chicago Oct. 24 after a prolonged illness.

Born in Philadelphia in 1886, Holl entered the employ of Link-Belt at a subsidiary firm, The J. M. Dodge Co.,

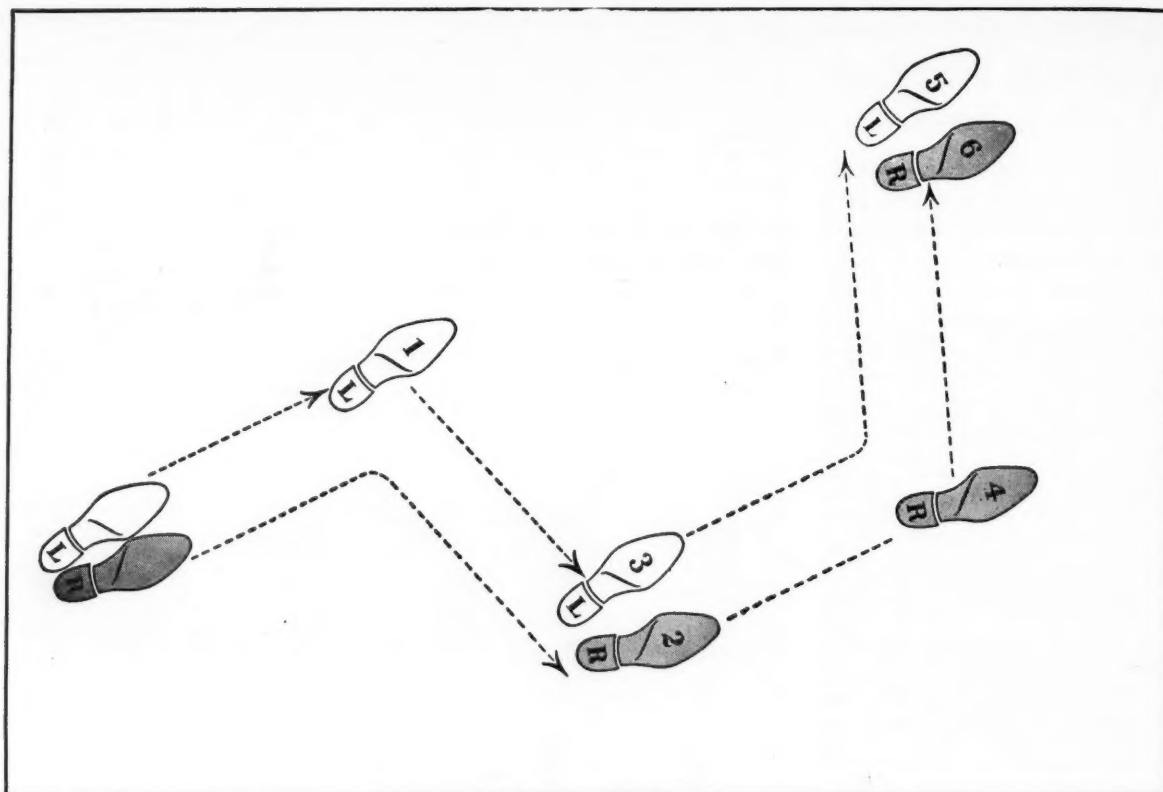
Philadelphia, in 1905 as stenographer and clerk. He was subsequently transferred to the parent company's Philadelphia plant stenographic department and soon became drafting room clerk. He later joined the Link-Belt advertising department and on March 1, 1911, was made advertising manager at Philadelphia, with instructions to "move our small advertising department to Chicago headquarters, where he (President Charles Piez) could personally supervise it."

The Link-Belt advertising department of today consists of about 40 people and uses over 200 business and industrial publications to reach the trade. Holl has done much through the years to popularize Link-Belt Company and its products, and is well known throughout the advertising profession.

FACT...

for Advertisers:

The editorial leadership of
this publication is measured
by the fact that the National
Cottonseed Products
Association, the National
Cotton Ginners Association
and every state ginners
association have recognized
it as their official magazine.



It only takes a few minutes to learn
the right steps!



DANCING IS EASY—once you learn what steps to take.

The same holds true for saving money for the future.

It will take approximately two minutes to find out how you can invest in either one of the two *automatic* plans offered by U. S. Savings Bonds.

Inquire at your place of business about the Payroll Savings Plan. Learn how easy, convenient, and *painless* it is to put aside savings for Bonds right from your paycheck.

Or, if you have a checking account, ask at your bank. They'll explain all about the Bond-A-Month Plan, in which you use your checking account as a means for investing in U. S. Savings Bonds.

Both plans are simple, and call for no effort on your part. Both plans add up to the same thing—money to live on in the future.

So start finding out about them. Remember, it only takes two minutes today to learn how you can make your tomorrow a lot more carefree!

Automatic saving is sure saving—U.S. Savings Bonds



Contributed by this magazine in co-operation with the Magazine Publishers of America as a public service.

Malayan Copra, Coconut Oil

Production of copra in the Federation of Malaya during 1950 has been forecast at 126,000 long tons, compared with 122,937 tons produced during 1949. Production in the first half of 1950 totaling 66,821 tons reflects an increase of nearly 25 percent over the figure for the comparable period of last year.

Exports of copra for January-June 1950 of 55,483 tons were nearly double those of the same period of 1949. This increase was made possible primarily by higher imports (chiefly from Indonesia), rather than the increase in local production. Of the exports for the first half of 1950, the leading countries of destination were Sweden which took 26 percent, the Netherlands 18 percent, Denmark 17 percent, and Poland 12 percent.

Coconut oil production during 1950 has been forecast at 63,500 tons against 90,962 tons in 1949. The actual output for the first half of 1950, however, amounted to 41,809 tons or about equal to the first six months of 1949, indicating that the current year's output may be larger than anticipated.

During January-June 1950 exports of coconut oil were reported at 27,250 tons, or 125 tons higher than the same months of last year. Malaya's best customers were India, taking 30 percent, and the Netherlands and Italy, each 15 percent. Imports of 763 tons during this period were supplied principally by Indonesia.

Indian Peanut Exports

According to reports received by USDA, India has relaxed slightly the export ban on peanuts to improve the foreign exchange position of the country and to satisfy to some extent the requirements of the countries with which India has bilateral trade agreements.

The quantity of peanuts that may be shipped between now and the end of December is 8,800 short tons. This quantity must go to dollar areas or to Switzerland. A quota of 22,000 tons may be shipped in January and February 1951 "to any permissible destination."

Present stocks of peanuts in India are low. Harvesting of the new crop does not begin until near the end of October, so it is unlikely that any of the permitted shipments will get under way before December. The total quantity authorized for export up to the end of Feb. 1951, that is, 30,800 tons, is slightly more than one percent of the average annual crop. The 1950-51 peanut crop is expected to be better than average.

CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

- Dec. 7-8—Fourth Annual Insect Control Conference. Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn. For information write Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn.
- January 22-23-24, 1951—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., executive vice-president-secretary.
- April 2-3-4, 1951—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Fair Park, Dallas. Jay C. Stille, 109 N. Second Ave., Dallas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery and Supply Association, P. O. Box 444 (3116 Commerce St.), Dallas 1, Texas.
- May 14-15-16, 1951—Fifty-fifth Annual Convention, National Cottonseed Products Association. Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla. S. M. Harmon, Sterick Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.
- June 4-5, 1951—Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla. Horace Hayden, 1004 Perrine Bldg., Oklahoma City, secretary.
- June 3-4-5, 1951—Joint convention North Carolina-South Carolina crushers' associations. The Cavalier, Virginia Beach, Va.

From the Farms of America...

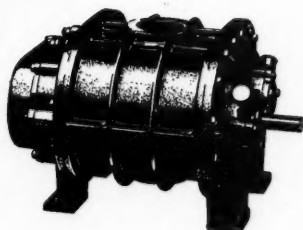


WHEN HOMEMAKERS TRY different brands of margarine they sooner or later hit on Allsweet. Then their search for flavor suddenly ends. For there is no artificial flavoring in Allsweet. Its flavor is delicate, *natural*.

And no wonder. A true farm product, Allsweet is made from clear rich food oils blended—by an exclusive process—with cultured pasteurized skim milk.

So always ask for Allsweet—the margarine with the delicate *natural* flavor.

SWIFT & COMPANY



SEARCHING FOR



Then install R-C Rotary Positive Blowers for pneumatic conveying of cottonseeds, hulls, soybeans or peanuts, through small pipe system or over long lines. R-C Blowers dependably deliver:

- Velocity—for fast handling . . .
- Pressure—to maintain the flow . . .
- Low Power Cost—for economy . . .

These are proved performance features of R-C Blowers. In addition, sturdy construction, simple design and moderate speeds assure negligible maintenance and long blower life.

Get this trouble-free, positive air supply on your new conveying systems, extensions or replacements by installing R-C Blowers. Write for Bulletin 21-B-37 and tell us your requirements.

ROOTS-CONNERSVILLE BLOWER CORP.

511 Carolina Ave.
Connersville, Ind.

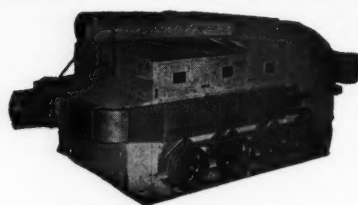


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Gin Supply Co., 4008 Commerce
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REPEAT ORDERS form a large percent of
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derful machine the Hinckley Fan Drum
Drier-Cleaner is.



72-D Hinckley Drier-Cleaner

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Next Year, Plant

NORTHERN STAR or WACONA COTTON

- ★ Drought Resistant, Storm Proof
- ★ Adaptable to Mechanical Harvesting
- ★ Heavy Lint Yields; Early Maturity
- ★ Commands Extra Premiums

WACONA SEED FARMS

Waco, Texas

NORTHERN STAR SEED FARMS

O'Brien, Texas

MODERN STEEL STORAGE

All-Steel Self-Filling Non-Combustible
BUILDINGS

For —

- COTTON SEED
- SOY BEANS
- PEANUTS

Designed, Fabricated and Erected
Confer with us on your storage problems

MUSKOGEE IRON WORKS

Muskogee, Oklahoma

Laugh IT OFF

Young Hubby (helping arrange new furniture): There, that twin bed looks fine over in the corner. Now I'll see if I can get one of the neighbors to help me put the other one where I want it.

Young Wife: Why, where do you want it, dear?

Hubby: In the attic.

• • •

Both women and pianos
Are similar in brand;
Some of them are upright
And some of them are grand.

• • •

Three doctors didn't know whether a patient had appendicitis or peritonitis. At that time an appendectomy cost 150 dollars. And the peritonitis carving party 300 dollars.

"Well, gentlemen," said one M.D., "my office is right across the street. I have a Dun and Bradstreet financial rating book over there. I'll skip across and find out how this guy stands."

The doctor came back in about five minutes. "It's peritonitis. He's good for fifty thousand dollars."

• • •

Rastus was in trouble again, and the judge asked him if he were guilty or not guilty.

"Guilty, suh, Ah thinks, but Ah'd rather be tried 'n' make sure of it."

• • •

Little Roger came home from Sunday School with a "mite box."

"Why do they call it a mite box, Mother?" he asked.

"Because," chirped his brother, "You might put something in it and you might not."

• • •

Wanda: "I had to change my seat several times at the movies.

Mimi: "Gracious. Did a man get fresh?"

Wanda: "Well, finally."

• • •

Young Bride: "That baby tonic you advertised—" she began, "does it really make babies bigger and stronger?"

Druggist: "We sell lots of it, and we've never had a complaint."

"Well, I'll take a bottle."

In five minutes she was back.

"I forgot to ask about this baby tonic, who takes it—me or my husband?"

• • •

No less happy than the bride to be was her doting mother, as the two sat down for an intimate chat.

"Now, tell me, mother," the girl whispered, "what I ought to know before—"

"Of course, my dear," said the fond mother shyly lowering her eyes. "Well, to begin with, when your husband kisses you good night—"

"Oh, I know all about that, mother. I want to know how to cook his breakfast."

**Specialization means
BETTER MACHINERY
for **YOU** at
lower prices!**

By specializing on one line of machinery, the Mitchell Company is able to use production methods, machinery and processes which would be unavailable to us if we spread out our facilities and engineering talent to cover a complete line of gin machinery. You receive the benefit in better machinery at lower prices.

JOHN E. MITCHELL COMPANY

Manufacturers of Fine Machinery for more than Forty-Five Years

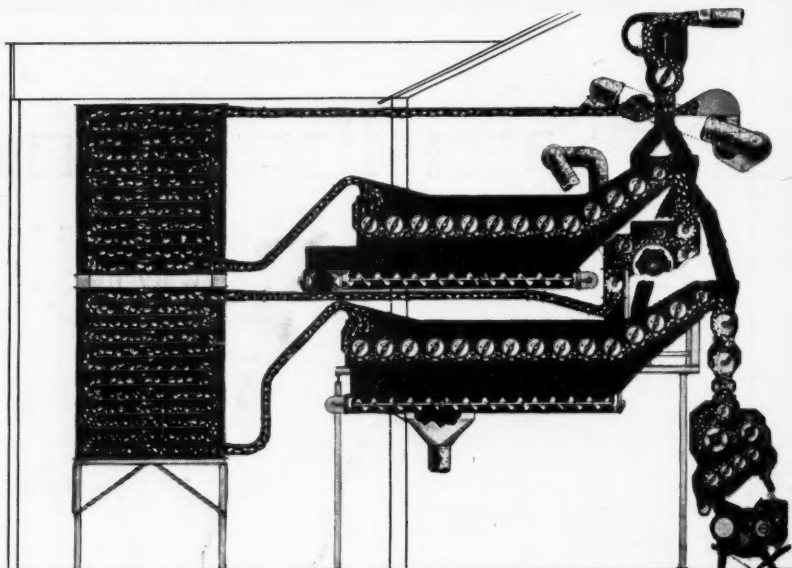
DALLAS, TEXAS

HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY

TYPE G COMPLETE DOUBLE DRYING AND CLEANING

Illustration shown with:
Flat Screen Separator,
Type I Cleaners, Bur
Machine, Hardwicke-
Etter Extractor Feeder
and Gin.

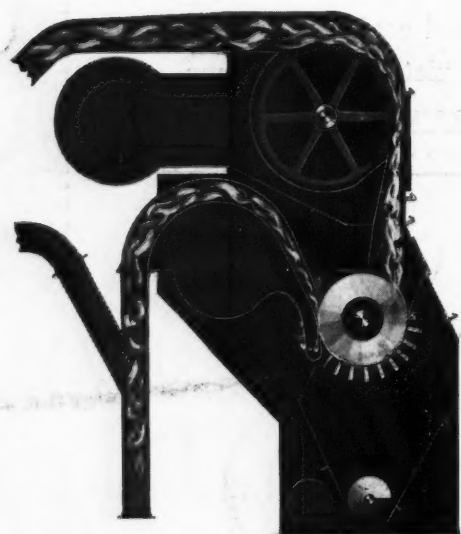
We also build other sizes
and arrangements to fit
different cotton drying
requirements.



HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY

Manufacturers

Sherman, Texas



Lint Cleaners

IT WILL PAY YOU to investigate this new
addition to the Ginning System as applied to
YOUR Plant.

This Lint Cleaner uses LINE FLOW AIR
WASH cleaning process, in addition to oscillat-
ing Saws and smooth rigid Grids. This combi-
nation effectively removes motes, shale and
leaf trash, smooths lint, improves color, and
greatly improves the sample. Better grades
will secure you

MORE GINNING AND MORE PROFITS

These machines can be supplied with or with-
out By-Pass Valves, and used with either our
Up or Down Draft Gins.

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